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## REVOLUTIONARIES IN RUSSIA CLAIM DEFINITE SUCCESS

Messages From Anti-Bolshevik  
Sources Insist That Serious  
Movement Against Soviets by  
Peasants Is Developing

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office,  
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Tuesday).

It is reported here that a revolution  
has broken out in Odesa. The city,  
it is declared, is held by soldiers and  
workmen and the Soviet troops are  
marching to recapture it. During a  
recent outbreak at Moscow, artillery,  
the report was placed on hills  
overlooking the city and opened a  
bombardment of the workmen's  
quarters, with the result that a number  
of people were killed and wounded.

Continuing, the report says, that the  
bombardment followed upon a call by  
leaders of the workmen for a general  
strike and the demand for the immediate  
convocation of a constituent  
assembly. A large number of men  
and women are now reported on strike  
in Moscow.

According to a message from Kron-

stadt, a delegation representing the  
revolutionaries, which was sent to  
Moscow, was arrested before it  
reached the capital.

A force of sailors and soldiers from  
Kronstadt is marching on Petrograd,  
according to latest reports. The So-

viet Government is said to have dis-

patched Finnish and Chinese troops  
with artillery to bar their way, and  
portions of the two forces are said  
to have clashed. A Finnish regiment  
of fusiliers, it is alleged, marched  
on to the ice and tried to take the  
rebels in flank, but the battleship  
Petropavlovsk, becoming aware of the  
maneuvers, opened fire and smashed  
the ice behind and all round the Soviet  
troops, with the result that the regi-

ment was annihilated.

A message received on Tuesday  
morning states that the Soviet Govern-

ment has informed the revolutionaries  
at Kronstadt that they are willing to  
make considerable concessions, and  
have offered to send a delegation to  
Kronstadt to negotiate. This informa-

tion is issued from the revolutionary  
side and nothing to confirm it has  
been received from any Soviet author-

ity.

According to a telegram from Reval,  
the revolutionaries have informed Ger-

man officials that they are willing to  
make concessions, and have offered to  
send a delegation to negotiate. This in-

formation is issued from the revolution-

ary side and nothing to confirm it has  
been received from any Soviet author-

ity.

## Soviet Statement

Government Said to Hold Fortress  
Dominating Kronstadt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Soviet  
Russia, the publication of the Russian  
Soviet agency here, yesterday gave out  
the following message from the Rus-

sian Telegraph Agency in Moscow:

Moscow, March 5.—In view of the  
persistent rumors abroad alleging up-

risings, mutinies, etc., the following  
are the facts: Moscow and Petro-

grad are now absolutely quiet. A week  
ago, on the insistence of the workers,  
the food rations were equalized,  
thereupon workers of the government  
printing factory who had been getting  
extra rations protested, sending dele-

gates to different factories, unsuccess-

fully endeavoring to foster strikes. The  
workers in other factories, insist-

ing that the government measures  
were right and justifiable, re-

fused to join the demonstration, which  
ended immediately. The soldiers  
maintained that the strike was with-

out justification and wanted to demon-

strate their disapproval of it. This is  
the only foundation for stories of a  
soldiers' mutiny. A similar incident  
occurred at Petrograd, where the  
workers in a factory who had been  
getting extra rations objected to the  
equalization, but that was also  
quieted promptly.

Situation in Kronstadt

Kronstadt is a separate incident and  
the facts are as follows, according to  
dispatches just received from the Pe-

trograd Soviet: The fortress of Kron-

stadt, which dominates Kron-

stadt from the land, is maintained in  
our hands. The garrison of Kron-

stadt is absolutely hostile to the  
mutineers and is eager to fight them.

In Kronstadt, in the forts of the  
Petrovsk and Usty, the same situa-

tion prevails. Until now the muti-

neers have not been dispersed only  
because the military authorities wish  
to spare the battleship Petropavlovsk,  
but if it should prove necessary Kras-

naia Gorka will force the mutineers  
to surrender. Dissensions are break-

ing out among the mutineers, one fac-

tion supporting General Koslovsky,  
the other being against their officers  
and actually attacking them.

In Petrograd there is complete quiet.

Even in the two factories where food  
and fuel difficulties caused demonstra-

tions by some, the men now under-

stand that they were made tools of by  
a capitalist conspiracy. Eight thou-

sand Petrograd soldiers have held a

meeting and unanimously passed res-

olutions supporting the government.

At a meeting of the Petrograd So-

viet March 4, Zinoviev gave out the  
following history of the Kronstadt  
events: On February 15, the Paris  
"Matin" spoke of revolts in the Bal-

tic fleet. The "Echo de Paris," Feb-

ruary 14, had similar stories. As at  
that time no unrest whatsoever ex-

isted in Kronstadt, but later occurred,  
it is proof that the whole affair was  
a deliberate plot by French agents,  
which fact is confirmed by the activity  
in Finland at that time of Tsarist  
Russian officers and agents who man-

aged to penetrate into Kronstadt, us-

ing the food difficulties as basis. A  
few days later when Kalline, presi-

dent of the All-Russian Central Ex-

ecutive Committee, spoke at a large  
meeting at Kronstadt, the patrol of  
the battleship Petropavlovsk wanted  
to prevent his leaving, but sailors of  
that battleship interfered and apolo-

gized. On February 23 at a meeting  
on board the Petropavlovsk, a resolu-

tionary resolution was adopted, re-

acted on demand of the ship's  
crew. On March 1, a new resolution  
was adopted demanding the reelection  
of the Kronstadt Soviet, which was  
agreed to. The election thereupon  
began, but conspirators obstructed it,  
demanding that it be held on board  
the Petropavlovsk. On March 2, an ac-

tual meeting commenced, the Menshev-

ist and Social Revolutionaries taking  
an active part, calling themselves non-

partisans. The nominal leaders were  
Petrchenko, former purser of the  
Petropavlovsk, and Turin, but the real  
leader is Captain Burksar, one of the  
former Tsarist officers. General Koe-

lovsky is a person of lesser impor-

tance.

"Inevitable Disillusionment"

Following upon the meeting came  
the inevitable disillusionment, in  
spite of the frantic efforts of the  
aforementioned officers to maintain  
the morale of the mutineers by hold-

ing out the hope of the possibility of  
escape to Finland. A Social Revolu-

tionary paper, published in Reval and  
circulating in Kronstadt, held out the  
hope of Estonian help. In a military  
sense Kronstadt was never for a  
moment in danger of coming in the  
control of the mutineers to the extent  
of menacing Petrograd, as it was con-

stantly covered by the guns of Kras-

naia Gorka.

While the mutiny now is no  
larger," said Zinoviev in his address  
to the Petrograd Soviet, "the time has  
come to completely liquidate this  
farce."

Zinoviev was followed by other  
speakers, including Kalline and a  
Kronstadt sailor, Fedorov, formerly  
under Burksar. The meeting then  
adopted a resolution calling upon  
the workers, sailors and soldiers in  
Kronstadt to divulge the real sources  
of the conspiracy and stating that no  
attempts against Soviet power would  
be tolerated, and calling the men back  
to duty, promising that those who had  
been misled would be distinguished  
from the real plotters and would be  
treated leniently. After the meet-

ing the situation eased as indicated  
above.

Food Situation Explained

In a recent speech, Lenin ex-

plained the food situation, saying that  
large stores of food, accumulated, had  
been too confidently distributed in-

stead of being stored for a possible  
emergency, and that when heavy  
snowstorms and temporary shortage  
of fuel brought down the train ar-

ivals from 120 every five days to 20,  
the consequent lessening of rations  
produced a protest. The usual num-

ber of trains are now bringing food  
and the shortage is over. It is ob-

vious that foreign plotters are en-

deavoring to use the rumors of un-

der to contract possible trade relations  
with England and other countries.

No uneasiness is felt here, as the de-

monstration proved that the great  
masses of the workers adhere firmly  
to the policy of the Government, and  
the soldiers immediately rallied to its  
support.

Washington B. Vanderlip arrived in  
Moscow two days ago and is now ne-

gotiating the consumption of his  
details and proceeds. L. Martens and  
party arrived February 18.

Moscow, March 6.—The final  
stages of the Kronstadt adventure  
are marked by utter disillusionment  
among the participants in the mutiny.

Fighting is in progress among the  
mutineers themselves. A part want  
to surrender, realizing the hopeles-

ness of their situation. This dis-

sentation began shortly after arrival  
of Trotsky to take charge of the sit-

uation.

The Revolutionary Military Council  
of the Republic has issued the fol-

lowing proclamation, signed by Tro-

tsky, Kamenev, Tuchachevsky and  
Lobov:

"The Government of the Peasants  
and Workers has ordered the imme-

mediate return of the mutinous ships  
into the hands of the Soviet Republic.

It is ordered that all who have raised  
their hands against the Socialist  
Fatherland should immediately lay  
down their arms, disarm the officers  
and deliver them to the authorities  
without delay. Release the arrested  
commissars and other representatives  
of the government. Only those who  
capitulate unconditionally may expect  
the clemency of the Republic. Simul-

aneously it is ordered to have every-

thing ready to crush the mutiny and  
the mutineers with armed force. The  
responsibility for the suffering which  
thereby may come to the peaceful  
population will fall wholly on the  
White Guard mutineers. This is the  
last warning."

## LOWER RATES SAID TO BE IMPROBABLE

Situation of Railroads Not Now  
so Good as in December, Says  
Commissioner Clark—Florida  
Produce Shipments Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.  
—Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the  
Interstate Commerce Commission, in a  
letter sent yesterday to William J.

Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia,  
declared that the situation of the rail-

roads of the United States was not  
now as good as it was last December.  
Mr. Clark's letter was in answer to  
representations from the Georgia Sen-

ator that the high freight rates were  
stifling traffic and causing large losses,  
particularly to shippers of vegetables  
and fruits, and it said that a reduction  
of freight rates was improbable be-

cause of the narrow margin of profit  
made by the larger railroad systems.

Whether because of inefficiency of  
management, overcapitalization, too  
high wages, or general traffic decline,  
the all-important fact at the moment  
seems to be that the financial affairs  
of the roads are in a condition which  
in all probability will necessitate a  
reopening of the entire question, sup-

posedly settled by the passage of the  
transportation act of 1920.

Improbability of Reductions

"I wish it were possible for me to  
write encouragingly in response to  
your letter of the third instant, but  
I do not say that I can add to what  
I said in my letter to you of December  
22 on the same subject, to wit, the im-

probability of reductions in freight  
rates," wrote Mr. Clark.

"The situation is not so good now  
as it was in December. There has  
been quite a substantial falling off in  
general traffic. The average operat-

ing ratio of the railroads of the United  
States is something over 90. That  
means for every dollar that the rail-

roads earn they pay out in operating  
expenses more than 90 cents, due to  
the narrow margin between revenue  
and operating expenses and fixed  
charges, and a good many are not  
even earning their operating expenses.

Under these circumstances it is diffi-

cult to find an argument in favor of  
reducing rates unless in instances in  
which it can be shown that the rates  
are stifling the traffic and that lower  
rates which would still be compensa-

tory would affect a movement from  
which there would be some return.

Fruit and Vegetable Shipments

"I have just been going over some  
figures of the shipments of fruits and  
vegetables from Florida for the sea-

son 1920-1921 as compared with the  
season 1919-1920. These figures show  
that from November 1, 1919, to Feb-

ruary 28, 1920, both dates inclusive,  
the number of carloads of fruits and  
vegetables shipped from Florida by  
rail was 26,888, as compared with  
23,420 carloads during the same period  
in the season of 1920-1921."

Figures prepared recently by the  
Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate  
Commerce Commission show the trend  
of railroad finances during the last  
four years, including the first six  
months of private control in 1920.

Between 1917 and 1920 the operating  
revenues of the roads increased  
nearly \$3,000,000,000, and yet the net  
operating income in 1917 was \$374,-  
778,397 as compared with \$47,823,711  
in 1920.

Equally striking is the change in  
the relation of operating revenues to  
operating expenses. In 1917 the ratio  
stood 70.87, that is of every dollar  
earned by the roads a little over 70  
cents was paid out in the process of  
earning, leaving slightly less than 30  
cents of every dollar for the payment  
of possible dividends, taxes and mat-

uring obligations. In 1920, on the  
other hand, the ratio was 93.58, leav-

ing less than 7 cents of each  
dollar with which to pay these incen-

dent. Operating expenses have ac-

tually increased about \$3,000,000,000  
since 1917.

Running Close to Earnings

Of this total increase wages alone  
account for something like \$2,156,417,-  
524. The difference in the cost of fuel  
in the year 1917 and the year 1920  
would amount to approximately \$200,-  
000,000, while increased taxes would  
account for \$60,000,000. The all-im-

portant fact is that the railroads are  
running very close to their earnings,  
whether this be due to uneconomical  
management or not.

It is a problem that will try the  
mettle of the efficiency engineers of  
the Harding Administration. One of  
these, Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of  
Commerce, has started the formulat-

ing of a program for putting the rail  
and water transportation system of  
the country on a more economical  
basis. Mr. Hoover's experience has  
shown him that there is a great deal  
of waste movement both by water and  
by land. The thought of the shortest  
route from the source of raw material  
to consuming or manufacturing cen-

ters was entirely overlooked in the  
mushroom growth of the systems.

Those who know the plans Mr. Hoover  
has are confident that if carried out  
they would lead to more economical  
transportation, but whether any effi-

cient engineer can untangle the  
skein of railroad finances and put rail-

road finances on a sounder basis is  
one of the big questions that remain  
to be solved.

## FRENCH STATESMAN TO SAIL FOR AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Rend  
Viviani's mission to the United States  
to salute President Harding is hailed  
with unanimous approval. The re-

presentative of The Christian Science  
Monitor understands that he will sail  
on March 19 by the steamship Lor-

raine, and will arrive in Washington  
before the end of the month. Four  
years ago he undertook a similar mis-

sion, in company with Marshal Joffre.  
He is regarded as having been to  
some extent responsible for the entry  
of America in the war.

Today Mr. Viviani, while willing to  
express himself in general terms, was  
not disposed to abandon his reserve.  
Whether the question of cancellation  
of debts, or other financial arrange-

ments is likely to be discussed, is not  
indicated by him, but there is a strong  
probability that something will be said  
on this point.

"I shall endeavor," says Mr. Viviani,  
"to demonstrate the veritable demo-

cratic and pacific character of France,  
and to explain that she is disin-

terested, has not ulterior motives, asks  
only for right and justice, and has  
been reasonable enough to reduce her  
excessive demands in the interests of  
the world's peace."

His stay will not be long, for he  
expects to be back in France in April.  
The voyage was arranged some days  
ago, before President Harding was in-

stalled. There is a suggestion,  
strongly supported, to send Mr. Clem-

enceau to America after the return of  
Mr. Viviani. Mr. Clemenceau, of  
course, speaks the English language,  
and it is believed that with his pre-

sence, he would produce a great im-

pression in the States. He would not,  
according to present plans, be charged  
with a strictly official mission, but  
nevertheless, in a private capacity, it  
is hoped to induce him to pay such a  
visit.

## COLOMBIAN TREATY FACES OPPOSITION

Former Progressive Party Lead-  
ers in United States Senate  
Marshal Forces Against Rat-  
ification—Early Action Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.  
—A fight of considerable proportions  
is developing in the United States  
Senate over the Colombian Treaty,

which was reported favorably from  
the Foreign Relations Committee, and  
which President Harding is anxious  
to have ratified as an initial step in  
stabilizing United States relations in  
South and Central America.

It was learned yesterday that sev-

eral senators are getting ready to  
bring their artillery into action when  
Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the  
committee, calls up the treaty for con-

sideration. Among those senators  
who are opposed to the ratification  
of the treaty are William E. Borah (R.),  
Senator from Idaho, and Frank B.  
Kelllogg (R.), Senator from Minn-

nesota. Several of the other senators  
who followed the Roosevelt Progressive  
standard are expected to join in the  
attack on the treaty.

One reason why the Senate leaders  
did not bring up the treaty for con-

sideration in the last session was that  
they were aware of this hostility, and  
realized the possibility of the oppos-

ing force bringing about its defeat. Now  
that the Republican side has been  
strengthened through the addition of  
new members who will strictly sup-

port party policies, Senator Lodge is  
confident that the treaty will be rat-

ified.

The opponents of ratification take  
the ground that the payment of \$25,-  
000,000 is as much an admission of  
wrongdoing on the part of this coun-

try as was the actual expression of  
apology to Colombia contained in the  
original treaty as submitted to the  
Senate in 1914. They also declare that  
the good will of South and Central  
America is not to be bought by a  
mere money payment. At the White  
House conference on Monday night,  
Senator Lodge, it was learned, took  
up the Colombian Treaty with Pres-

ident Harding. It was intimated that  
the President would send a special  
message to Congress urging ratifica-

tion.

In the fight developing on the  
treaty, a new angle was revealed yes-

terday. Its opponents allege that one  
reason why the Republican leaders are  
so anxious for ratification is that oil  
interests in the United States, par-

ticularly in Pennsylvania, stand to  
gain a great deal from the adoption  
of the treaty. They refused, how-

ever, to go into details as to the inter-

ests that were alleged to be working  
behind the scenes for ratification.

Hoffman Phillips, Minister of the  
United States to Colombia, has re-

turned to Washington to discuss with  
the State Department the general sit-

uation in Colombia, with special ref-

erence to the treaty now pending for  
final action. The great majority of  
the Democratic senators are expected  
to rally to the support of ratification,  
as this first initial step of the Re-

publican Administration is in line with  
the policies of President Wilson. On  
the whole, it looks now as though  
Senator Lodge were certain to rally  
the necessary majority for ratification.

## COORDINATION IS CABINET TOPIC

President Harding Holds First  
Meeting With His Advisers—  
Vice-President Coolidge Takes  
His Seat at Council Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.  
—The Cabinet selected by President  
Harding held its first meeting yes-

terday, Calvin Coolidge, Vice-Presi-

dent of the United States, meeting  
with it in the executive offices of the  
White House.

No statement was given out of any  
definite action taken at the meeting,  
but the greater part of the two-hour  
discussion is understood to have been  
devoted to methods of cooperation and  
coordination among the various de-

partments of the government. To  
bring about such a result is known  
to be one of the foremost tasks of the  
President and his advisers. It is in  
line with the proposed cooperation be-

tween the executive and legislative  
branches of the government that Mr.  
Coolidge was present at the Cabinet  
meeting.

Largely because of conditions  
which arose during the war, the sev-

eral departments have undergone  
changes which have enlarged their  
powers in some cases and curtailed  
them in others. There have been  
duplication and overlapping which  
have added to the expense of the gov-

ernment and lessened its efficiency.  
It has been alleged by the Republi-

cans, who now are faced with the re-

sponsibility of reorganizing and read-

justing the work of the departments,  
that in all the departments these first  
days of the Administration have been  
devoted to taking account of stock  
and of getting data in such shape that  
the reorganization may be effected.

Because of the granting of new  
powers by Congress during the war  
and the jealousy of each department  
for the preservation of its own pre-



that the London conference had broken down. The Cabinet met this afternoon, and rejected Mr. Lloyd George's counter-proposal. The language of tonight's newspapers is very firm. The Conservative newspapers attack Dr. Simons for admitting in an interview in the London press the German partial responsibility for the war.

Theodore Wolff in the "Berliner Tageblatt" says it seems that the French militarists are determined to get their sanctions. There was great excitement tonight in Rhineland, where the German Government has issued an appeal to the population to keep calm.

### Experts to Meet

Plans Made to Hold Immediate Conference on Customs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—It is proposed, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, to hold at once a conference of experts and ministers at Paris to consider how a customs regime, to be applied by way of sanctions to Germany, can be set up. In well-informed circles, it is said that such a conference may begin its deliberations tomorrow. It is believed that if Germany makes acceptable propositions, and asks for removal of the sanctions, the Allies will at once invite Germany to sign modifications of the text of the Versailles Treaty.

While there is a good deal of excitement in the comments of the press, it is especially to be noted that everywhere it is stated that the present steps do not imply a return to the state of war. It is necessary to reassure the French people, who are afraid of fresh mobilization. Denial that even class '19 will be kept under arms beyond the period originally fixed is issued officially. Marshal Foch has sufficient effective for all operations envisaged by the Allies. The situation is accepted at Paris without enthusiasm, though the measures are generally regarded as having become inevitable.

### American Attitude Deplorable

Today Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort were occupied, apparently without serious incident. The attitude of the United States in refusing to be associated with the allied decisions is regretted. There is still hope that, after this demonstration of allied solidarity, it may be possible to reopen negotiations with Germany, but there is a unanimous refusal to permit any dilatory maneuvers. It is contended that the actual method employed in one which is calculated to produce the desired result. The three towns, which have been chosen, are so placed that the coal traffic of Germany can be controlled, and, if the Allies choose, stopped.

Seizure of the German customs on the frontiers of Belgium and France, and the establishment of a separate customs regime in Rhineland, beside seizure of a percentage of the price of German goods in allied countries, are considered excellent measures, because they do not require many men for their execution.

The French case is that Germany has shown that she does not mean to pay. Coercion alone can be efficacious. Everything is preferable to continued enmity. The "Victoire" says that if the Premier, Aristide Briand, had made the least concession, he would not have remained in power for a single day. "France Libre," the organ of the disident Socialists, says that to profit by victory and superiority of arms, to impose an unjust peace, is a crime against humanity, but France cannot accept that the burden of war should be supported by her alone. "Radical" declares that it is not a question of conquering a province, but of obliging Germany to keep her engagements.

### Political Side of Question

On the other hand, "Populaire" states that all this warlike parade, causing emotion among peoples, is simply because Mr. Briand has need of a majority against Raymond Poincaré. It continues that the occupation of the towns can produce little in the way of reparations. Duisburg was already controlled by the British, Düsseldorf and Ruhrort were under British and Belgian cannon. It sees in the choice of these towns a check for the policy of the Quai d'Orsay, which desires occupation of Mannheim and other steps tending toward the separation of Bavaria from Prussia.

As for the tax on German exports, which will be prohibitive, it is designed to benefit the British, and will render German goods dearer for France.

### Speeches at Council

Mr. Lloyd George's Announcement of Allied Decision to Germans

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech announcing that the German proposals were not acceptable, said:

"We all deeply deplore having to come to this decision in the interest of the peace of the world, and, despite the fact that our action is liable to a good deal of misapprehension in our own countries, we have made an effort to secure a better understanding. It is not for lack of effort and discussion that I have now to announce on behalf of the Allies this failure to come to anything like an approximate understanding with Germany."

Explaining why the latest proposals of Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, were inadequate, Mr. Lloyd George said it was essential in the interest of the peace of the world that there should be a definite settlement of outstanding questions between the Allies and Germany. Germany, the Allies and neutrals urged it. "That is an appeal to common sense," he continued. "It is perfectly true that the experts, failing to come to an agreement, made some suggestions

about trying to agree for five years, but that was not a plan which was adopted by any conference of statesmen. We wanted each of us to know what we stood."

"We are willing to discuss with Germany the length of the period of annulment," he continued; "we are willing to discuss with Germany any other method besides the 15 per cent tax for adjusting the annuity to German prosperity. Dr. Simons is not really in a position to negotiate; he is returning to report to public opinion, which is not ready to pay this debt."

### Need for Settlement

"We must insist upon a settlement now on two questions," said Mr. Lloyd George. "The first is the amount of payments, or the factors which should determine those amounts automatically, according to the prosperity of Germany. What those factors should be, we are prepared to discuss."

"The second point is the method of payment. A mere paper agreement promising payment is unsatisfactory and insufficient. It means endless disputes."

"These are the two questions that must be settled between Germany and ourselves, and settled immediately. In the interest of the Allies, of Germany, and of the world, we must have a settlement, a definite settlement, and an immediate settlement."

Dr. Simons, in his reply to Mr. Lloyd George, regretted that the German proposals had been misconstrued.

"For us, just as for you," he said, "the disadvantage of a provisional settlement is beyond doubt, but we have taken refuge in such a provisional settlement under the pressure of your ultimatum, which forced us to come forward with definite proposals. We should have preferred to put before you a plan of total arrangement, a plan like that which we originally started with."

### German Explanations

He explained that he had no second proposal and had therefore to try to find a new way. Both in the delegation and in the Berlin Cabinet he had been charged to ask for a brief delay in order that he might get in touch with the Berlin Cabinet, but, he added, "We were refused even this short delay. There is no foundation for the fear that we should want to make use of the provisional settlement to reach a revision of the whole Treaty after the lapse of those five years."

"On the contrary," the German Nation has undertaken its obligation of making reparation, and it is ready to fulfill the whole of this obligation to the limits of possibility. We are therefore ready to enter into the suggestion of the president of this conference to furnish the Allies with part of the means which would be required for the purposes of reparation by laying aside part of the purchase prices of German goods delivered into the allied countries for the reparation account."

"I have submitted and recommended this proposal to my government, and can only say I regret that this proposal should have been discredited in public opinion in Germany by having been placed by you among the sanctions to be taken against Germany. We agree with the president of the conference also in this point that it would be advisable, as quickly as possible, to get the fixed sums determined and to have also determined the factors of the varied payments. In case of her economic recovery, which Germany would have to make toward reparation."

### President Ebert's Proclamation

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Frederick Ebert, the German Imperial President, declared in a proclamation issued today that Germany was not in a position to use force to oppose the forceful methods of the Allies in occupying additional German territory, but that she, nevertheless, protested vigorously against what he declared was an open violation of the Treaty of Peace.

The proclamation follows: "Fellow citizens: Our opponents in the world war imposed upon us unheard of demands, both in money and kind, impossible of fulfillment. Not only ourselves, but our children and grandchildren, would have become the work-slaves of our adversaries by our signature. We were called upon to seal a contract, which even the work of a generation would not have sufficed to carry out."

"We must not and we cannot comply with it. Our honor and self-respect forbid it."

"With an open breach of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, our opponents are advancing to the occupation of more German territory."

"We, however, are not in a position to oppose force with force. We are defenseless."

"Nevertheless we can cry out, so all who still recognize the voice of righteousness may hear."

"Right is being downtrodden by might."

"The whole German people is suffering with those of our citizens who are forced to suffer foreign domination. With firm bonds must this sorrow unite us in one sentiment, one will."

"Fellow citizens, meet this foreign domination with grave dignity. Maintain an upright demeanor. Do not allow yourselves to be driven into committing ill-considered acts. Be patient and have faith."

"The Imperial Government will not rest until the foreign power yields before our right."

### Premier in Parliament

LONDON, England (Monday)—Speaking in the House of Commons tonight on the results of the reparations conference, the Prime Minister said he regretted the need to enforce the demands, however reasonable and just they might be, because he explained, "It is quite clear that you are more likely to get an agreement honored than to get your sentence enforced. That has been our experience

with the Spa agreement, which has been completely honored, and it is right that this should be acknowledged."

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that it was clear Dr. Simons was not in a position to make proposals acceptable to the Allies, and he confirmed the instructions given for the occupation of the Ruhr towns and the steps taken for the application of other penalties. It would be necessary, he said, to submit to Parliament the sanction compelling the purchaser of German goods in allied currency to pay a proportion of the purchase money to the exchequer of his own country.

"I attach real importance to this," he continued, "not merely as a sanction, but as a method of liquidating the debt. I almost regret the necessity of treating it as a sanction, because I think it ought to be part of any arrangement made, surmounting, as it does, the difficulty of paying currency across the frontier."

The Premier added that Dr. Simons was prepared to recommend this to his government. Replying to an interruption concerning the possibility of German goods evading the sanction by coming through neutral countries, the Premier said:

"We shall give notice concerning any goods of German origin. We cannot allow any fraudulent transactions of that kind. We should make it quite clear that what settled a transaction was its origin, so that neutrals would know what to expect. Therefore there would be nothing unlawful to neutrals."

The Premier explained that by levying 50 per cent, even at the present rate of import, it would be possible to get the whole of the proportion of British indemnity for the current year.

### Germany Hears News

Government Had Made Full Plans to Meet New Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Germany has taken the news of the breakdown of the London conference very quietly. Cleavage between the parties on the question of the total indemnity sum had led the government to expect the failure of the conference and all necessary arrangements had been made to meet the new situation which will follow the expiration of the long-threatened sanctions. Government proclamations were issued late last night in Düsseldorf and the other towns which the allied troops expected to enter today, urging the population to continue calm and not to handicap the German Government at the present crisis or estrange the world's sympathy by disorders.

Latest news from Rheinland towns suggests that the government's advice is being followed, and perfect order is reported to be prevailing there this morning.

President Ebert's proclamation to the German citizens meets with general approval. His statement that Germany's enemies in the world war proposed indemnity terms which would make the children and grandchildren of the present generation of Germans work like the slaves of the entire world, is applauded almost in the entire press except the Communist organs, which call on the workers, without much chance of success, to rise in rebellion against the European nationalist governments, allied and German alike.

Today's newspapers reflect the unanimity and unity of the German people, which, as has been insisted upon in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, have prevailed since the publication of the Paris proposals.

Many snipers figure in the editorials regarding the cheap military glory which Marshal Foch will be able to achieve at the expense of helpless and disarmed Germany. "Perhaps," says Theodore Wolff, Germany's leading literary editor, in the "Berliner Tageblatt," "there remains in the entire staff a few sane people, who will now quietly ask themselves whether 13,000,000,000 gold marks, paid cash down, in the next five years is not worth more than a march into Germany of French troops and many accompanying officials."

"The Entente," says the "Deutsche Zeitung," "does not want peace, it wants our humiliation and destruction, but the German people will and must survive."

### NEW YORK ADDING TO SCHOOL FACILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Board of Education will present to the Board of Estimate a plan partial to relieve the congestion of school accommodations by providing seats for 61,000 children at a cost of \$65,345,000. This is in addition to schools now under construction, which will provide for 38,000 pupils, altogether a total of 99,000 seats for additional full time. The program calls for 47 new buildings or additions to old ones for elementary pupils, 28 portable schools, 4 new high schools, additions to 3 high schools, a "parental school" and a school for colored children on the upper West Side. The \$65,000,000 total includes estimated construction costs, acquiring sites, with improvements to playgrounds, pianos and organs, fire prevention, draughtsmen, inspectors, etc. At the present time 256,000 children are not receiving a full day of education according to the practice of other cities.

### DRY AGENT'S SON SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Convicted on three counts of violating the North Carolina prohibition laws, Jack Reed, son of J. Henry Reed, chief federal prohibition agent for this district, has been sentenced by P. A. McElroy, Superior Court Judge, to 18 months' labor on the Buncombe County public roads.

## AMERICAN LABOR DENOUNCES SOVIET

Break With International Federation of Trades Unions, Indicated Months Ago, Is Made Effective by Executive Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Federation of Labor has severed its connection with the International Federation of Trades Unions. This has practically been accomplished for some time, but the formal notification was sent to Amsterdam yesterday. This action, taken at the recent meeting of the executive council, followed the adoption by the international organization of resolutions in support of the Soviet regime in Russia.

As long ago as last September, officials of the American Federation of Labor declared that it was becoming "extremely difficult, if not impossible," to continue international cooperation with European Labor. The manifesto of the International Federation of Trades Unions was sent to the American body with a request that it be as widely circulated as possible. It called upon all workers to take mass action, if necessary by a general strike, to prevent the transportation of munitions or soldiers, this being aimed at any attempt to oppose the activities of the Russian Bolsheviks.

The American Federation of Labor reiterated its position as opposed to war, but it also made plain the fact that it did not recognize the Bolsheviks as being the Russian revolution, and did not intend to be used to support them in their schemes. In the March Federationist, the organ of the American Federation of Labor, issued yesterday, Samuel Gompers made the following statement:

"There has probably never been, in modern times or in any country, a more ruthless persecution and slaughter of labor unionists than that which is now taking place in what the Norwegian Labor Party calls 'Barbarous Soviet Russia.' Things have gone so far that Mr. Merzhem, secretary of the largest French labor union (the metal workers), although an ultra-socialist and revolutionary syndicalist himself, has issued an appeal to organized Labor of the world, to raise its voice in protest. This appeal deserves a response in every country of the world, and especially in the United States. Let the Soviet savages know what Labor of the civilized world thinks of their bestial system. Let every labor organization in the country respond."

As far as is possible under that ruthless tyranny, the organized Labor of Russia is everywhere in a state of full revolt. The organized workers are doing what they can to reach the hearts and minds of laboring humanity in all countries, but they are working against overwhelming obstacles—the refusal of the bread card, which means immediate starvation for their families, the firing squad, death by torture in prison, and the difficulty for them even to speak, and a decree especially forbidding speeches at labor union meetings has been issued. Martoff, the world renowned leader of the Social Democratic Party, has described at length a special decree prohibiting, under threat of the revolutionary tribunal, speeches at workmen's meetings without special permission from the Moscow authorities. Martoff says that since the decree was issued not a single Social Democrat has obtained this permission.

"Another decree calls for the compulsory attendance of workmen at meetings at which the benefits of Soviet rule are expounded, time being paid for attendance. When a combination of bribery and compulsion is used to prevent men from making propaganda efforts, we can easily picture the state of mind of the Russian workers. Not only have they lost all faith and hope in the Soviet regime, but they are unwilling even to listen to its lying defenders."

The text of the note to the international unions was not made public, but it relates to the stand American Labor is taking in regard to Soviet Russia.

The manifesto reviews the Irish struggle from earliest times for independence and recites the circumstances ending in the declaration of the establishment of the Irish Republic. "This is a legitimate application of the principle of national self-determination," it declares. "This was met by the British Government with an immediate and murderous excuse of brutal force. The terror failed; the regulars could not be relied on to carry it out. Formerly the army and the police were the terrors, but they have been replaced upon the few quails in dealing with the victims, and a

### MANIFESTO ISSUED BY MR. DE VALERA

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The long-awaited manifesto by Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, was issued this evening through the Sinn Féin publicity department. It is signed by Mr. de Valera and almost all the other members of the Dail Eireann, including Arthur Griffith and several men now in jail. It is issued in the form of an address, adopted at the January meeting of the Dail Eireann; to the representatives of foreign nations.

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special force of these hands was accordingly embodied.

"Alarmed by the prospect of easy prey and unlimited loot, with the whole British Army as a cover in the rear, they were let loose upon the unarmed and defenseless population. An orgy of murder and robbery began; neither age, sex nor profession was respected. Whole districts were devastated and the produce destroyed in the hope of tampering the population, and these abominations continue unabated. English jails are filled with our countrymen; some have been murdered, others tortured therein."

The manifesto declares that the Irish people claim self-determination, and concludes: "We, their official spokesmen and their elected parliament, call upon mankind to witness that our people have ever been ready to welcome a peace with England that has a weak basis."

### JAPANESE COMMENT ON HARDING SPEECH

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The text of the inaugural address of President Harding was received here yesterday.

The "Jiji Shimpo" declares that President Harding's "non-involvement" policy evoked the determination of the Republican Administration to stick to the policy of standing outside the League of Nations. The newspaper says, however, that Mr. Harding's plans toward approximate disarmament and the establishment of a world tribunal may be regarded as the nucleus of an association of nations. America now is isolated, the paper declares.

"We expect much from the United States for a solution of the restriction of armaments, which is a question of grave importance," the newspaper adds, "and hope the naval holiday project will be put into speedy execution by the efforts of the new President."

A striking editorial appears in the English-printed "Japan Times," which declares the inaugural address a direct message to the government and people of Japan, for, it states, it is "hardly possible that all the war talk of the past few months in America has left Mr. Harding unaffected." President Harding, the newspaper continues, probably believes Japan harbors thoughts of war and conquest, and desires to put the matter to a test by summoning a conference for the purpose of attaining at least partial disarmament.

"If Japan wholeheartedly, without attempted reservations, meets the American suggestion half way, all fear of war in the Pacific will vanish," the Times asserts. "If Japan hesitates, haggles or attempts to secure reservations for the continuance of her naval program, she will bring the possibility, and even the probability, of war very close."

Basing its opinion on what it claims to be the undoubted desire of the masses of the Japanese people, the newspaper believes the United States will find Japan ready, willing and eager to enter any path leading to peace and understanding.

### PANAMA RESENTS BOUNDARY DECISION

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—The foreign relations office has given out the government's replies to the notes of former Secretary of State Colby, of March 3, and Secretary of State Hughes, on March 5. Replying to the Colby message, the government says that the note apparently implies acceptance by Panama of Justice White's boundary decision as preliminary to final agreement with Costa Rica. Should acceptance of such a condition be essential to peaceful North American mediation, the reply continues, such mediation would be a moral, legal and constitutional impossibility.

Reiteration of Panama's non-acceptance of the White decision is included in the reply, which adds that Panama offers to retire her armed forces from the reoccupied Coto area, leaving there the former Panamanian civil forces, shows that Panama is not inclined to accept the White decision. Reaffirmation is made that the White decision is not acceptable to Panama, which offers to submit a statement of the actual situation to an extraordinary session of the National Assembly for the purpose of obtaining a nationwide decision.

### EGYPTIAN CABINET MAY RESIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Tuesday)—The masses of the Egyptians appear to be unconcerned as to the possible abolition of the protectorate, and attention is concentrated on the cotton market. It is considered to be probable that the existing Cabinet may resign at an early date in order to make way for another Cabinet to sponsor the delegation to London on the protectorate question, as it is alleged that several of those invited to form the delegation do not wish to be subordinate to the present Cabinet.

Um-m!!  
Cheese Souffle!  
It can be feathery  
and at the same  
time substantial if  
you use plenty of  
that rich, meaty  
sauce that tastes like  
the touch of a French  
chef—

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## LARGE REDUCTION IN CANADIAN BUDGET

Estimates Show Decrease Below Last Year of Some \$30,000,000—Obligation From Ownership of Railways Is Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Estimates covering consolidated and capital expenditures for the coming fiscal year to a total of \$582,062,698 were tabled in the House of Commons by Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, yesterday afternoon. This is a decrease of some \$30,000,000 below the total for last year, though supplementary estimates are yet to come. Of the grand total, the sum of \$447,000,000 is chargeable to consolidated revenue or income, while \$135,000,000 is chargeable to capital account. Some idea of the manner in which Canadian expenditures have increased as a result of the war may be gained when it is stated that the total disbursements on all accounts in 1914 was only \$186,000,000.

The increase as compared with 1914 is accounted for by obligations incurred through government ownership of railways, a total of \$18,000,000 being required to meet deficits for the past year, to provide for renewals and sinking funds, and for maintenance of the permanent way and betterments; by pensions amounting to \$31,000,000; by interest on the national debt amounting to \$142,000,000 as compared with \$12,000,000 in 1914; by general all round cost in the expense of civil government; and by expenditures connected with soldiers' civil reestablishment and land settlement.

### Railway Estimates Large

For railways alone the estimated expenditure is equal to the total revenues secured from all sources in 1914. For the 11 months of the present fiscal year, however, revenues have amounted to \$419,000,000. Of the \$163,000,000 provided in the estimates for government railways, the sum of \$62,000,000 is for the Canadian National Railways; the sum of \$59,000,000 for the Grand Trunk Railway, and the sum of \$42,000,000 for the Grand Pacific. The latter railway has for some time past been operated under a board of trustees, of which the Minister of Railways is the head. The Grand Trunk will be acquired by the government under terms to be fixed by the board of arbitration, which has been sitting for several months. The Canadian Nationals are under full government control and operation.

The railway estimates are large. Those for the Grand Trunk are greater than those for any other system. The requirements are, however, not as great as would appear on their face, as a certain portion of the vote is required for the purpose of providing funds owing to the government, and are, therefore, in the nature of book-keeping transactions. In so far as the estimates themselves are concerned, although constituting a real liability of the Grand Trunk, the analysis of the Grand Trunk situation indicates that some \$57,000,000 will be required.

### New Construction Included

This is not, however, merely attributable to operating deficits, as the Grand Trunk Railway is faced with current and overdue liabilities amounting to \$20,000,000, as well as substantial payments which will have to be made for sinking fund and for retooling purposes. In addition to this the Grand Trunk Railway operating deficits estimate that a new capital expenditure of \$12,000,000 should be made.

The estimates provide \$26,000,000 for the Grand Trunk Pacific, of which \$11,250,000 is for operating deficit and some \$8,000,000 for interest requirements and fixed charges. Some \$6,000,000 is provided for betterment. The Canadian National Railway requirements are made up of operating deficit of \$7,000,000 on the Intercolonial and Transcontinental railways and \$23,000,000 for operating deficit and fixed charges on the Canadian Northern, the operating deficit in this case amounting to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 and interest and fixed charges constituting the balance. The vote is swollen by betterment, new

construction on western lines and stock requirements.

The net result is that the total railway obligations requiring cash are some \$140,000,000, as against the \$175,000,000 for which an appropriation is asked. Deficits on the Canadian National Railways and Grand Trunk Pacific (including operating deficits plus fixed charges) will amount during the current fiscal year to about \$49,250,000, as compared with \$47,000,000 last year. The actual deficit on the Grand Trunk Railway is not ascertainable from the estimates.

### BOLSHEVIST ATTACKS BREAK OUT IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Rioting in Florence and the suburbs still continues between Fascists and the Bolsheviks, and it extended on Monday to Casale in Piedmont. The "Messaggero" states that the total number of persons killed resulting from the fights was 38, and 350 wounded. The Fascists were again in action on Saturday in the suburbs of Florence, and in the rural districts serious conflicts with the Bolsheviks, resulting in 15 being killed and 250 wounded took place. Bombs were used and barricades erected.

At Acquadici, a suburb of Florence, Italian artillery fired eight rounds at the Red barricades and headquarters. Shortly afterward the Fascists appeared on the scene, and entering the Red headquarters, tore down from the walls the Russian pictures and made off with a number of important documents. Later the Reds, in an armored lorry, charged a company of carabinieri with the result that two carabinieri, two marines and three civilians were wounded. The carabinieri set off in pursuit of their attackers and the lorry was found abandoned, but so far no further information is to hand.

The "Tribuna" publishes a dispatch from Siena stating that the Bolsheviks there opened fire from the Bourde de Travail against a procession of Fascists. Artillery fire was opened on the building which was set on fire and the occupants were arrested. As a result of the murder of some sailors at Empoli, the police have arrested a large number of railwaymen believed to be connected with the affair. The Leghorn Labor Congress has concluded, with a vote of 6,435,823 to 483,555 against Communism.

### CANADIAN TEACHERS MAY GO ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Supported by the Teachers Federation of British Columbia, the Sanich school-teachers, numbering 54, have announced their intention of going on strike on Thursday in an effort to secure higher salaries. The school board has notified them that the increase sought, which aggregates \$7000 annually, will not be granted and a board of arbitration on the subject has also been refused. The trustees have gone on record that those who strike will be considered to have broken their contract and their places will be filled if they are absent from duty on March 14. The teachers have been encouraged by the success which attended a similar strike in New Westminster a few weeks ago.

### BAN ON IMMIGRATION FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that there should be a barrier to immigrants for at least one year, Fort Felix Weiss, an immigration inspector at the Port of Boston for many years, addressed the members of the Traffic Club of New England at its monthly dinner. Mr. Weiss would also establish a passport rule and allow no immigrant to enter the country unless he could show proper credentials from his home country.

### STATE CONSTABULARY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for a Massachusetts State constabulary were discussed at a legislative hearing on a bill recently filed by Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens and Alfred F. Foote, commissioner of public safety. Many residents of western Massachusetts appeared in its favor. Representatives of organized labor were present to oppose the measure but the hearing was postponed before they were heard.

## Spring Sports Coats New Types.

\$35 - \$45 up

Misses—Women's

Swagger models, full silk lined. Shows in Camel's hair mixtures, velvets, Tweeds, Polo Cloth and checks. Springlike in appearance and most appropriate and serviceable for early Northern Springtime. Distinctive shaped collars and cuffs.

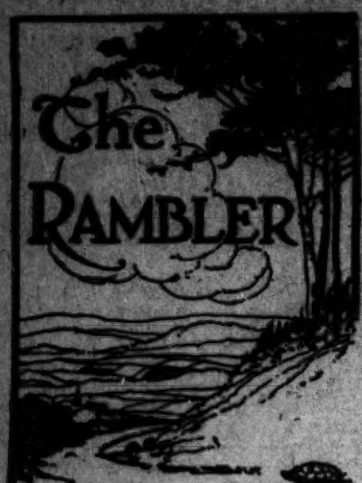
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## Starting With the Weather.

In the last paper that appeared in this column, I made bold to touch somewhat upon that character generally known as "the man of the world," and how it occurs to me that perhaps I gave the impression that the man of the world was the only one worth considering. Well, reader, if I did that, your pardon is granted, because all men are worth considering and are of the same stuff and fabric. Perhaps it was because the man of the world is agreeable to deal with and to meet in ordinary company, that I had so much to say about him; when a man talks the same language as one's self, it is naturally easier to understand him and to have him understand one. And there is no question that an impersonal attitude is very often a great comfort and a relief, affording as it does a chance to look at things in an abstract way, but by no means to make mere abstractions of the people about us.

But I can tell after reading this last paragraph that if this paper is to continue in the same tone, it will read very much like an extract from a Scottish philosopher and earn the reproach of my vivacious readers. This much being clear, what next, to do, but to become unphilosophical and do exactly what my kind and patient editor has begged me to do, namely, to ramble on and not become lugubrious? There is plenty of material that is not lugubrious and there are many sights and sounds in the world that are cheerful and happy and that help. There is a great deal to write about; that is evidenced by the daily and periodical press from which I gratefully acknowledge to have lifted much material and hope to lift much more.

It is a temptation, yes, a great temptation, to write about the weather, though I do not intend to do it; what I shall do, is to touch on certain secondary results of the weather. The analytical reader recognizes at once that certain atmospheric conditions produce muddy highways, and that these in turn have caused men to devise and wear overcoats, galoshes, rubbers, snow-boots and gum-soled shoes. The analytical reader refers to the gum arabic in the material. In New England especially—but here we pause, to settle on terms and definitions and to fix the connotation of these articles generally as overcoats, he they big, little or of any size or style whatever—in New England, the overcoat has become a national institution. No real New Englander allows himself to be parted for a moment from his overcoat, it even being asserted by some writers on the subject that the Simon-pure New Englander had much rather wear his overcoat than not, they having become, as it were, an ingrained part of him and his nature.

It is difficult, if not impossible, for the Englishman to understand the phenomenon, because the Englishman does not wear overcoats; he wears stout boots, but he does not wear overcoats, and we may lay it to this fact that the Englishman and the New Englander differ on certain subjects. In the histories of American literature that have been written and in the daily critical articles on the subject, it is surprising that no account is taken of the influence that this wearing of overcoats must have had on New England literature in modern times. It stands to reason that an overcoat community is bound to produce a literature more introspective and sensitive than a community that is unacquainted with overcoats, and anybody that would like to work up this hint for a little brochure on the subject is cordially welcome to do so.

Personally, I prefer to get as far away as I can from overcoats, there is something close and choking about them that is very irksome, they do not seem in any way sympathetic, though not for one moment can their usefulness be denied. One prefers to think of Alpine passes, or fresh air, or a great square in an Italian city with the sun streaming down and the blue sky above. By the way, has it never occurred to the ladies and gentlemen that would have all things beautiful in the new world that what they see and admire so much in the old is the result of centuries of ceaseless development? These things of time and education, that is, in the broad sense of the word, and they have never been produced full grown and finished, as though some super-magician tapped upon the ground and called them into being. It is a fact, but one not enough known by those that have to do with matters of aesthetics, of the ornamental, the beautiful, the last of which may be hatched in September. Their sociability does not desert them even at nesting time for they still visit back and forth, and are always friendly and never quarrelsome. The family manners are, if that were possible, even better than their company manners and the extreme courtesy of the aquila is related by a naturalist who claims to have seen a flock passing a choice bit from one of them for some time before any one of them would accept it for himself.

## CEDAR WAXWINGS

On a still day in February beyond the Rockies a great flock of birds hover over the orchard and finally settle on the many rows of telephone wires crossing the lane. There they sit calmly, silently, like so many notes in a difficult music score. Presently one detaches himself and drops on a lower wire and perhaps returns to the higher wire and settles himself down more comfortably between his companions without disturbing them.

On the Pacific coast the cedar waxwings do not need to go far south in winter in search of food for there is provided a plentiful supply of rowan berry and elderberry. No matter how far south they wander in search of food they will be on the way north again before the cherries are ripe. Some of their number will migrate still farther north, while some will settle in an orchard where food is plentiful and long after other birds have nested will build loosely constructed nests and rear several families, the last of which may be hatched in September. Their sociability does not desert them even at nesting time for they still visit back and forth, and are always friendly and never quarrelsome. The family manners are, if that were possible, even better than their company manners and the extreme courtesy of the aquila is related by a naturalist who claims to have seen a flock passing a choice bit from one of them for some time before any one of them would accept it for himself.

## THE TROOPSHIP OF EMPIRE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Away with a slow, long song, but throbbing engines, the British troopship leaves for foreign parts. Whither away? Certainly to other climates, curious customs, strange lingo, but wherever it speeds it will take with it athletic sports, daily baths, and that indefinable instinct which commands without seeming to rule, and protects individual rights under the umbrella of precedent.

The English people live, move, and have their being in an unseen, uncodified destiny, which they do not understand and the world ignores, yet it pushes them invariably and inevitably along a path prescribed by destiny. Through much tribulation, stoically or even comically endured, they reach victory.

Of this the British troopship is a symbol. It churns the seven seas, heading perhaps for Calcutta, Melbourne, Vancouver, or Hong Kong, touching possibly at Gibraltar, Malta, Singapore, or Pili, but it continues to play outdoor games even at sea.

The point which would be makers of history overlook is that the British Empire is not the outcome of human will power, or an ingenious contrivance for preventing the sun from setting upon itself. Humanly speaking, the British Empire happened. Nobody thought it out. It just grew, unconsciously as the flowers grow, obedient to some secret necessity. It cannot be imitated, because it does not know itself how it came into being, and nobody can fathom the modus operandi of untold millions, working unconsciously toward a goal hidden by a veil which can only be lifted when the task is finished.

The Tommies throw their pennies to the boys of the foreign port and their shillings to the women who sell them fruit, but never for a moment do they imagine themselves actual



The harbor at Malta

associates of these foreigners. A class system of immemorial origin, all unseen, pervades the ship suffused with a universal kindness, the basic quality of the British people.

A distant lake, like the wavering of the clouds, grows more distinct. The sharp, perpendicular line of a cliff closes one end of it. The island of Gozo is outlined. Then comes a dome, said to be the third largest in the world, defined above the land; at its foot a darker streak of color turns out to be a third little island, where Paul is reputed to have been shipwrecked and to have shaken the viper from his



Tommy's joke and sing quite according to Kipling

hand. Then by degrees comes the filling in of the picture; a bay, huddled houses, some colonnades, an Italian front bare of trees. Small boats now come out to greet the troopship; the water is vividly green in their shadows, and so the port of Valetta is reached.

Innumerable British troopships have touched at Malta for the last hundred years, since it became British, yet it continues to speak Italian. In perfect silence and with great completeness arrangements are carried out for the landing of a battalion. It will be many years before the regiment leaves this port, and although there will be leaves of absence for visits home, regimental headquarters will remain at that little island, so foreign in appearance and customs to England. Two big black barges filled with khaki-clad soldiers, not forgetting the little group of regimental boys, are towed ashore by a government tug.

The boys are a part of the equipment of a true British regiment of regular troops. They enlist at 15, but do not become privates on full pay until they reach the age of 18. In the meantime they learn to be saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, or to play an instrument in the regiment band. They are apprentices in the trade of war.

edge. There is a generous, joyous scramble in the warm water of the bay with its strong briny taste, and with the setting sun, the troopship once more leaves the island of Malta, bound for Alexandria.

On Deck  
In the meantime army officers pace the deck in pairs, naval men watch beside the rail, some men on important missions read, unobtrusively in deck chairs. A sprinkling of women and a very few children give variety to the deck scene.



A view of Valetta from shipboard

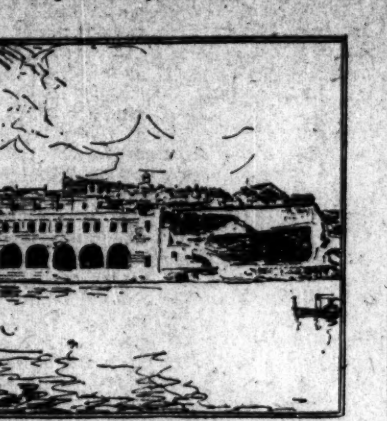
fore every morning there is parade, which means that all passengers, both of the army and navy and all civilians in general, present themselves on deck with their life belts for inspection alongside of the troops. The terrible lessons of submarine attacks and floating mines have left their mark in these special precautions.

The aftermath of the great war pervades the troopship in other respects also, but not openly. It is only seen by degrees, under the calm exterior of people who do not wear their hearts on their sleeves. Here is, for instance,

## LIFE IN LONDON AND THEREABOUT

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Winston Churchill's nomination to the Colonial Office in succession to Lord Milner is regarded with mixed feelings. His capacity is not questioned; but there is well founded apprehension of his judgment. During his presidency at the War Office it



A view of Valetta from shipboard

was tested on two critical occasions and failed with calamitous effect. The disastrous expedition to Antwerp was undertaken upon his initiative, and was, indeed, conducted under his personal supervision. Later a worse thing happened at Gallipoli. That not only proved to be faulty strategy, involving expenditure of life and wasteful expenditure of money, but it prevented operations in other quarters planned by one of the greatest British authorities.

It is no longer a secret that Lord Fisher had carefully worked out a plan of attacking Germany in the rear by troops conveyed through the Baltic and landed on the eastern frontier of Germany for a surprise march on Berlin. This scheme received the approval of great captains on land and sea, and would certainly have been carried out if the War Minister had limited his activities to the ordinary duties of his office. With characteristic impetuosity he forced the Gallipoli plan on the Cabinet, crushing Lord Fisher's plan of campaign, and leading to the withdrawal of that great man from public service.

Mr. Churchill's activities were confined to the ordinary business of the Colonial Office, as it has hitherto been defined, danger would be lessened. But it is understood that it will have tacked on to it the care of Mesopotamia and other districts in the Middle East. Even as matters stand, Mr. Churchill Mesopotamia is not nearly so blessed a word as it was to a certain lady of the past. For more than a year, matters in that part of the world have been in a sad state of muddle, involving waste of millions of money and some danger to Imperial interests. Affairs are not likely to improve under the hand chiefly responsible for their present condition. The change of office completely, for the present, an unparalleled succession of service for an individual. Within a comparatively brief period, Mr. Churchill has been in turn president of the Board of Trade, First Lord of the Admiralty, Home Secretary, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Minister of Munitions, and now Colonial Secretary.

The Select Committee appointed some time ago to inquire into the expenditure on stationery and printing of the House of Commons disclose fresh evidence of the epidemic of ruthless waste of public money that has stricken all the spending departments of the state during the last seven years. A speciality of the report testifies not only to reckless extravagance but deliberate waste. The estimate for stationery in the current year amounts to a trifling under £6,000,000, which compares with less than £1,250,000 in 1913. How this comes to pass is made evident by a couple of facts discovered and verified by the committee. In 1917 the Ministry of Food called upon the Stationery Department to supply 3,000,000 leaflets. As every department has uncontrolled power to demand anything it pleases, regardless of practical use or actual cost, this colossal order was taken in hand by the Stationery Department and worked at under high pressure. Within a week of completion of the job and delivery of the goods a fresh line of policy was adopted which made the leaflets useless. The order went forth that they were to be "wasted," a word which apparently has been officially adopted by the department. Wasted they were at the cost of the over-burdened taxpayer.

In another case cited by the committee the Post Office was the offender. Having order 6,500,000 of one form of documents and 2,500,000 of another, it came to the conclusion that they were not wanted, and forthwith issued the order to "waste" them, a performance involving extra expenditure on labor, the total sum amounting to £800. The Admiralty, which, as we know and proudly boast, never suffers defeat, was not to be beaten in this competition. In a single week they returned to the printer £800 worth of signal pads with instructions to "waste" them. As they had been recently peremptorily ordered, this



Say it with Flowers

was too much even for the controller of the Stationery Department, hardened though he was, by long experience of bureaucratic manners and customs. He wrote to the Admiralty pointing out the enormity of the transaction and asked for particulars of alleged necessity. My lords were not to be disturbed at luncheon time by pettifoggish scruples of this kind; no reply was received, and similar treatment was accorded to a second communication asking for a reply. These stories seem more like extracts from Gulliver's account of official transactions in Lilliput or Brobdingnag. They were circumstantially made by official witnesses in response to questions put by a select committee of the House of Commons. It will be interesting to see what the House itself will say, or more important, what it will do in respect of these scandalous affairs.

Midway in the last century Longfellow told in melodious verse, woven round the fair French maiden Evangeline, the story of the expulsion of the French Acadians from Nova Scotia in the autumn of 1755. After many years the narrative has leaped to light again in the stern prose of the Governor of Nova Scotia, giving instructions to Colonel Monckton, in command of the British forces, to carry out the operation. The historic document is in the possession of the Colonel's descendant, Mr. Monckton of Fineshade Abbey, Stamford, and will be sold at Sotheby's next month.

Acting under the orders of His Majesty's Council, the Governor ordered Colonel Monckton to transport the French inhabitants of certain districts of Nova Scotia and have them dispersed among the British colonies of Pennsylvania, Georgia and North and South Carolina. Under this arbitrary order all villages, everything that might give shelter or subsistence to the proscribed people were to be destroyed. The names of the vessels and their masters in which the people were to be transported, the number to go in each ship, and its destination, were specified. Also the instructions to be given the masters of the vessels to prevent escapes, and the procedure to be observed by them upon delivering the deportees at their various destinations. The order was carried out with a disregard of the rights of humanity for which there was no justification or excuse, the victims enduring, as Longfellow writes, great hardships in their new homes, where they were most unwelcome.

When a fresh concession of wages was made to the coal miners on the first day of the New Year, it was fondly thought that trouble was over, at least for a month or two. There is now talk of a further rise of 3s. 6d. a ton in domestic coal, with corresponding increase in industries where a free supply is an essential condition of work. I learn from high authority that this gloomy forecast is certain to be realized. The supply of coal throughout the country has for some time been maintained upon an artificial basis. Mine owners looked to the export trade to maintain means of indulgence in the luxury of ever-increasing wages and contingent cost of production. The export of coal, which before the war was a British monopoly commanding the markets of the world, has broken down.

In November of last year what is known as navigation coal readily realized from £5 to £7 a ton. Today the maximum price is £5. Worse still, our old customers, warned off by increase in cost and uncertainty of delivery owing to strikes, have gone elsewhere. France, Italy, Scandinavia, large dealers in British coal, find that they can be better served across the Atlantic and have gone thither. The output in this country having lately increased, merchants are ready to resume the export trade but find themselves supplanted. Thus the miner having done away with the goose that the taxpayer will have to keep the pit going, either by a fresh subsidy or the more direct method of increased cost of coal.

While this will be direful addition to the burden already lying heavily on domestic establishments, it will have more serious results upon the trade of the country and the employment of labor. As matters stood a week ago, the great industries, whose motive power is coal, found the market closed against them by the cost of production. British steel, upon whose production great works are carried on and hundreds of thousands of men find daily employment, is already undersold by American and Belgian products to the extent of £5 a ton. The head of an English firm largely engaged upon the business tells me that the threatened rise of the price of coal by 3s. 6d. a ton will require a further advance of 20s. a ton in the price of steel. This, of course, affects shipbuilding, railway extension and other enterprises upon which the livelihood of half the population and the whole industry of the country depend.

## LITERATURE BY DEFINITION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Yes," I said to him, "I suppose that's what you may call me, a journalist." I write for the papers.

"For the papers?" he queried. "For the papers?" The repetition panted with surprise, incredulity, even reproach. He need not have said another word, for I knew exactly what he felt. I had heard that tone before, from the lips of professionals and of novices who had not yet taken their first shave. Oh, yes, I knew just what was going on behind those raised eyebrows of his. Writing for the newspapers is such an ephemeral thing, don't you know. It doesn't do at all for a really intellectual man. Ah, indeed no. The man of intellect doesn't write journalism; he writes literature.

Yes, my friend writes literature. Just like that, without any effort of brain or brawn. It is literature by force of definition. It is not printed in a newspaper. (No periodical would purchase it). It appears between covers issued at the author's expense. But it has not been contaminated by the ink of the daily press, and ergo, behold literature!

Once upon a time I would have taken the trouble to tell the fellow that the difference between literature and journalism is far greater than that between columns 2 1/4 inches wide and the dignity of octavo pages and wide margins. I would have quoted Shaw to him, Shaw who glories in being a journalist, because that means writing for your day and generation, and not for a remote past or a future whose tastes may veer and veer again, because that means an intimate contact with your times, a small part in shaping them, in interpreting them. But he would be sure to miss the point and tell me that Shaw has been in book form for years.

And he has many brothers and sisters who cherish his notion with more or less secrecy. As if words were not ephemeral enough, whether appearing in newspaper or bound book, and as if, on the other hand, a word were merely a splash of ink and not a thing with an entity. No. There are books full of journalism and there are newspapers filled with literature, taking the terms at my friend's value. And I wonder if he would understand me if I were to tell him that I have heard literature that rose neither from newspaper column nor the page of a book, the private conversation of a William James, for example, or an informal lecture by George Santayana.

"What?" I can hear him exclaim. "Don't be foolish, man! How can a thing be literature if it hasn't even been printed? Why, the very word literature comes from the Latin."

And off he would launch upon an etymological hunt, like Cowper's philologists who chase a panting syllable through time and space.

Yet there is, indeed, literature that is only spoken and never printed. And, again using my friend's classification, I might say that there is much, oh, so very much, journalism that is never printed but only spoken. And under the latter heading come his own diatribes that have inspired this literary or journalistic?—rebut.



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## MENNONITES HAVE LESS OPPOSITION

Colonists Welcomed to South and to Mexico—Change of Attitude Toward Them by Canada and the American Legion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The opposition of the American Legion to the immigration of the Mennonites to Mississippi and Alabama and their colonization in those states seems to have disappeared almost as suddenly as it arose. The vanguard of the Mennonites, some 200 in number, which passed through New Orleans late in February, bound for Wiggins, Mississippi, has arrived at the latter town, and is at work on the lands purchased near there. No attempt has been made to prevent the colonists from taking over their land or from building their houses, which is the first work in which they engaged. About 300 of the colonists are due to arrive at Wiggins early in March, according to statements made by the leaders of the Mennonite colony in Mississippi, and others will follow at regular intervals until the first "division," so called, of 12,000 has reached there. All told, there are 62,000 Mennonites who have joined in the purchase of the 125,000 acres of land in the Magnolia State, while 15,000 are seeking lands for colonization in Mexico, according to information received by the Mexican consulate-general here from the Department of the Interior of the Mexican Government.

While none of the Mississippi or Louisiana officials of the American Legion would comment on the quite apparent change of attitude toward the Mennonites—or at least the dropping of active opposition to them—the American Legion plainly has been influenced by three strong factors which it did not take into consideration when it started its opposition.

### Mississippi's Welcome

The first of these is the firm attitude taken by Gov. Lee M. Russell, in guaranteeing the Mennonites religious freedom, sure title to their lands, and protection from all forms of annoyance or rowdiness. Mr. Russell went further than this, and plainly told the members of the American Legion, in unofficial conferences, that he would use the entire police power of the State to protect these people in their undertakings, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States and of Mississippi.

The second factor was the sudden attempt of the Canadian authorities to retain the Mennonites in Canada, by letting down in the strict regulations imposed on them, and by the circulation of reports to the effect that the Mennonites had been attracted to the southern part of the United States by schemes to sell them a large area of cut-over pine lands, which no one else would attempt to cultivate. This attitude, on the part of the Canadian officials, led to deeper investigation by some of the clearer-minded leaders of the American Legion, with the result that they learned of the good citizenship, thrift, industry, and general prosperity of the Mennonites as a people.

### Mennonite Statement

The third influence at last realized by the American Legion was the statement made by one of the advance agents of the Mennonites exclusively to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, as to the attitude of the migrants toward citizenship, education and religious training. This agent, Samuel V. Hognlund, said, in part:

"We do not perform military service but we have given and will continue to give material aid to the agents of the government in enforcing the laws of the country in which we live.

"We teach English, French and German in our schools. . . . English is our business language. . . . We are not German people, but Dutch, and we have neither ties, sympathy nor allegiance with Germany or her rulers.

"The Mennonites take no part in city, state, or national politics other than to vote. . . . None of us, man or woman, is allowed to be a candidate for any office, or to hold any office, should he, or she, be nominated and elected without his or her aid. Yet we pay all taxes, even poll taxes, though our children never attend the schools for which these taxes are used.

As rapidly as my people arrive in Mississippi and Alabama, they will apply for citizenship papers in the United States. Those of us now here have made this application."

These statements from Mr. Hognlund, widely copied throughout the south, turned public opinion rather strongly against the arbitrary action of the American Legion, and an investigation conducted by several men in New Orleans developed the fact that members of the American Legion living in the section in which the Mennonites are settling, and familiar with their advance agents, were strongly in favor of the colonists.

Mr. Hognlund, speaking to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the day this is written, said:

"We realized that if the Canadian Government maintained its present attitude, we could not remain in Canada and obey the instructions of our religious belief. We decided then that the only alternative was to migrate to some other country, and after long discussion, came to the conclusion that the colony in Canada should be divided among several countries, so that the branches should have the widest opportunity to grow. Most of the younger men favored this plan, while the older ones, many of whom were responsible for the success of

the Swift Current district colony, were opposed to it.

"Eventually, all agreed to the plan to divide the colony, and 53 men were sent out, some of them agricultural experts, others financial agents, and all men whose responsibility and loyalty had been tested through many years in the Swift Current district. Before these men were sent out, however, letters were written to the government authorities of each country and each state in which it was thought colonies might be established. In these letters we asked merely whether we would be given religious and educational freedom; whether we would be protected in titles to any land that we bought; whether we could become citizens of the country under discussion, and whether, in the opinion of these officials, we would meet with any serious opposition in our attempts to establish colonies.

### Large Tracts of Land Bought

"We further asked, in each letter, that the matter be kept as secret as possible until—if the reply was favorable—our agents had arrived in the section mentioned, and had been able to look over possible tracts of land. We realized that if we made our plans public, not only would we be made the prospective victims of any number of schemes to sell real estate, but that prices would be raised on all available lands. We merely took the precautions an ordinary business man would take in protecting himself. So far as I know, our confidence was respected, though we did receive some unfavorable replies. Sections of Italy did not want us; the feeling in France seemed unfavorable, and India was decidedly unfriendly.

"The southern states of the Union, notably Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, were particularly friendly; as were also Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador, Ecuador and Argentina. We probably shall establish colonies in Mexico, in Guatemala and in Argentina.

"Of the states in the United States, we selected Mississippi and Alabama because we found there larger tracts of arable land at lower prices than we could buy them elsewhere. We inspected these lands long before they were offered to us, or, in fact, before their several owners had combined to sell them to us in one tract. The guarantees offered us by the governments of the various states of the United States which I have mentioned were about the same as those given us by Governor Russell of Mississippi, which have been made public through the opposition of the American Legion. This opposition, however, seems to be disappearing as the people learn more about the Mennonites and their ways of life, and I trust it will be entirely eliminated by the time our colonies in Mississippi and Alabama are in full operation."

## NESTORIANS' PLIGHT A SERIOUS PROBLEM

NEW YORK, New York.—The Near East Relief announced here yesterday that it had up with the British Foreign Office the question of what was to be done with 30,000 Nestorian Christians ejected from their homes in northwestern Persia after they had incurred the enmity of Moslems by fighting with the Allies during the war.

Officials of the organization explained that through their representative, Dr. James Barton, they had proposed to the Foreign Office that the homeless ones be sent to Canada or some other part of the British Empire. Reports received here that the British Government had proposed that the Nestorians be admitted to the United States were interpreted by Near East officials as a counter proposal.

Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary of the Near East Relief, contended that solution of the Nestorians' plight rested with the British. He also said, in connection with reports that the British planned to withdraw financial aid after April 1, that the Near East Relief could not assume full responsibility or increase its monthly appropriation of \$60,000.

## TIA JUANA CONDITIONS GREATLY IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California.—Passport charges of \$2 for 10-day permits and \$10 for one-year passports are to be continued at the Mexican border here, according to a recent announcement by the Mexican Consul in San Diego, F. Verdugo. A telegram received by the Consul from Mexico City reads as follows:

"Make public that tourists necessarily have to visit their permits in that consulate, by which condition only will it be possible for them to cross the border."

Efforts of the former operators of the Tia Juana (Mexico) race track to have the regulations modified have been of no avail. Few Americans are paying the passport charges now in effect and it is believed that the Tia Juana track is closed permanently. The Mexican town, which a few weeks ago was crowded with American race followers and tourists, now presents a deserted appearance, according to recent reports.

## NEW YORK RENT BILL IS UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
ALBANY, New York.—The Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the constitutionality of the laws enacted by the Legislature in 1920 to protect tenants against profiteering practices of landlords. The laws grew out of the investigations of the Lockwood legislative housing committee.

The court holds that in times of stress private contract rights must yield to the welfare of the public.

## FISCAL PROGRAM BEING CONSIDERED

Joint Conference of Finance Committees to Be Called—Tax and Tariff Legislation Contend for the Precedence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While President Harding was holding counsel with his official family at the first meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, his legislative aids at the Capitol were making plans to carry out the program discussed at the White House conference the night before for the launching of fiscal legislation at the special session of Congress. The two principal incidents bearing on Republican policy were:

1. The President discussed with the Cabinet the affairs of the departments and set the pace he promised in his campaign speeches for the reorganization of the executive functions of the government, so to bring in "more business" through the elimination of conflict and duplication of work, which many years ago constituted an admitted weakness of the government.

2. As a result of the conference of Monday, Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, announced that he would call tomorrow or Friday a joint conference of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee for the purpose of discussing procedure with regard to tariff and revenue legislation.

### President Confirmed

In his conference with the representatives of the press, President Harding expressed great satisfaction with the sentiment for cooperation in the interest of efficient administration which was manifested at the Cabinet meeting. His Cabinet officials, the President said, were as anxious as he was to give an example of business efficiency by starting at once not only to set their individual houses in order, but to coordinate all agencies in such a way that there would be the least possible waste effort and duplication.

It was understood that the President discussed with the members of the Cabinet the allied occupation of Germany cities to compel payment of the German indemnity. Whether a decision was reached with regard to withdrawal or participation of American troops could not be learned, but the belief is that the new Administration is awaiting complete information and making time before coming to a decision. Congressional leaders have urged withdrawal of American troops, but the likelihood, however, of precipitate action.

### Variety of Opinion

The first result of the conference of Monday was the announcement by Senator Penrose that a joint conference of the finance committees of the two houses would be called. The White House conference revealed the wide variety of opinion which exists as to the tariff and fiscal legislation, and the policy of the President is to have these differences ironed out during the recess by the leaders of both houses in order that a working agreement may be reached before the special session convenes. Due to the conflict of view the program is still very nebulous. Some want an emergency tariff similar to the one vetoed by President Wilson in the last session, while others are indifferent to the tariff question and urge the immediate consideration of tax revision.

"The agricultural interest of the country want the tariff situation disposed of first," said Senator Penrose. "There is every disposition to realize the necessities and requirements of the farmer."

"Of course the revenue legislation cannot benefit the taxpayer for the current fiscal year, but he ought to know at the earliest possible date what is to be expected from him so that confidence will be restored and so the investor may know where he is."

Senator Penrose Undecided  
Senator Penrose believes that hearings should be held by the Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee at the same time, so that the Finance Committee will be prepared to pass upon any measure that comes from the House without unnecessary delay. It is possible that this course will be followed and that hearings will be held during the recess on the measures that the conference decides must be taken up first. Sen-

ator Penrose said that he had studied the taxation question with regard to tax revision and that he was still undecided as to what should be the substitute for the excess profits tax.

"I have not been persuaded that the sales tax is practical or desirable," he added. "My mind is entirely open and I want all the illumination I can get. There are several propositions bearing on the sales tax before me. The advocates of these propositions suggest them as a panacea for all our ills; the opponents, including those who are regarded as financial experts, condemn them as impractical."

The Pennsylvania Senator said that A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and other fiscal experts, would be heard at the joint conference.

Mr. Penrose declined to give a definite opinion as to which legislation should be enacted first in the special session. There is a strong difference among leaders in Congress as to whether the tariff should be revised or the war revenue bills rewritten as the first step in the readjustment program. Most members of the Ways and Means Committee, exclusive of the chairman, Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, favor revision of the war revenue laws in the early weeks of the next session and the preparation of such a bill during the recess.

Argument for Deferring Tariff  
They argue that if revision of the tariff is postponed until late this year the committee will have more definite information as to the difference in cost and production at home and abroad and will therefore be able to write a tariff bill which need not be amended when industrial conditions return to a more normal state.

Senator Penrose holds the same view, personally, but the pressure from manufacturers may be so great as to induce him to stand for a temporary tariff bill, along the lines of the Payne-Aldrich law.

President Harding desires that temporary legislation should be enacted as a stop-gap, and believes that such legislation could be made effective in two or three weeks after Congress reassembles. If this course is followed, the committees dealing with taxation matters will have sufficient time to prepare bills revising the revenue laws and study the tariff situation thoroughly, with the aim of permanently revising the tariff and revenue laws about the same time, somewhere before October 1.

"The drift of public opinion," concluded Senator Penrose, "at least as I gather it, is toward an emergency tariff bill to be passed first. If Congress goes at this carefully, I believe it can pass such a temporary bill in a very short time."

## THREE SOCIALIST MEMBERS SERVING

Resolution Against the New York Legislators Introduced Early in Assembly, but Jager Case Is Only One Taken Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
ALBANY, New York.—Action by the Legislature as regards the status of the three Socialist members of the Assembly is not likely to be taken until the middle of March. The special committee of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, which is investigating details with reference to Harry Jager of Brooklyn, will not sit again until Tuesday, March 8.

Thus far, much detail has attended the action of the special committee to establish the allegations that Assemblyman Jager is not a resident of New York State, and was not at the time he was a candidate and elected. The establishment of this fact will be sufficient to prevent his sitting as a member of the Legislature and will cause his seat to be declared vacant. It is understood that this phase of the allegations presented, declaring him disqualified, will be the main point to be exploited by the assemblymen, led by the Hon. George Rowe of Buffalo, who are conducting the probe to learn whether or not Assemblyman Jager is rightfully entitled to his seat.

### Socialists Drawing Pay This Year

Up to the present time there has been no activity regarding Charles Solomon, also a Socialist Assemblyman. Resolutions declaring the three Socialists ineligible as members of the Assembly were introduced early during the present session, but as regards Assemblymen Solomon and Samuel Orr of the Bronx, no move has been made by the special subcommittee of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, to which body the resolutions were referred for consideration.

The Jager inquiry, having progressed to the stage that it is understood there remains but little doubt that he was a resident of the State of New Jersey at the time of his election and is still a resident of that State, it is hinted that the resolution bearing upon Assemblyman Charles Solomon is soon to be taken up for consideration.

Certain members of the Assembly are of the opinion that, since he was twice ousted, Assemblyman Solomon has no better standing this year than he had during the session of 1920, when he was denied his seat both at the regular session and during the extraordinary one, when as the result of a special election called by Governor Smith, he was returned to the lower house of the Legislature.

Not since the opening days of the present session has there been agitation regarding the three Socialist Assemblymen. Bills have been introduced by all three and they have attended the meetings of committees to which they have been assigned. Last year none of the Socialists drew any salary; this year they have signed the pay rolls and received a portion of their salaries of \$1500 each.

No Lengthy Trial Expected  
No lengthy trial, such as was the case last year, is expected this year in the event that the Judiciary Committee as a whole reports adversely and recommends the unseating of all three Socialists. Assemblyman Orr would seem to have a clean bill of health, since he was reinstated as the result of the second trial last year. He resigned at that time, however, because his four Socialist associates were voted out of the Assembly.

While last year the question as to the right of the five Socialist assemblymen to sit was the all important topic, this year the subject has been submerged by reconstructive legislation. Until the Judiciary Committee revives the subject, it is fair to assume that it will not be brought to life. That there will be some action as regards the status of Assemblymen Jager and Solomon is expected, since the Judiciary Committee is charged with considering the propriety of the reso-

## POLICY OF THE NEW SECRETARY OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
ANDERSON, Indiana.—"Employer and employee have their duties one to the other and both to the public as well as their respective rights. I will endeavor to obtain a proper recognition from both as to their duties as well as their rights. Whatever I do, I will play the game straight and will expect others to do likewise."

Such is the expressed policy of James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, toward union labor, according to Oswald Ryan, former prosecuting attorney for this county, who visited with Mr. Davis just before the latter assumed the Cabinet office.

Mr. Ryan said also that Mr. Davis told him that he carried a labor union card as a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and explained that, although a ruling of the association forbids inactive members to continue in it, a special resolution extending membership recently was adopted in favor of Mr. Davis and M. M. Garland, of Pittsburgh.

### DAYLIGHT LAW CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, Rhode Island—Acting upon a recommendation of the mayor, the city council has amended the present daylight saving ordinance to make it effective on the last Sunday in March and thereby in agreement with New York and Boston. The ordinance provided for changing the time on the last Sunday in April.

## OUTLOOK FOR NAVY AND ARMY BILLS

Mr. Weeks Expected to Recommend Passage of Measure Vetoed—Mr. Denby to Urge Program of the Naval Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In preparation for the special session of Congress, which probably will be called not later than April 4, the heads of the Navy and War departments will take up the revision of the army and navy appropriation bills which failed of enactment in the last Congress. The army bill, providing for 165,000 men, was vetoed by President Wilson because it went counter to the recommendations of the War Department. The navy bill was wrecked on the shoals of a Senate filibuster.

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, and Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, will study during the recess of Congress the estimates submitted by their predecessors in office. It is expected that there will not be any considerable overhauling of the army bill as passed by both houses. The probability is that Secretary Weeks will merely recommend the passage of the bill as it stood when vetoed by President Wilson. Because of his attitude toward the need for economic reinforcement, Secretary Weeks is unlikely to add a cent to the estimates. To do so would cause complications in Congress which would delay action on the program of fiscal legislation.

Secretary Denby, on the other hand, is personally inclined to insist on the maximum that can be secured from Congress for naval expenditures. He is therefore expected to support the program outlined by the Naval Board and by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, which provides for the expenditure of \$500,000,000 in the next fiscal year. On the other hand, unless a compromise of some kind is effected, there is likely to develop the same situation that led to the defeat of the bill in the last Congress. For this reason it is probable that President Harding himself will try to harmonize the differences that exist on Capitol Hill and between Capitol Hill and the Navy Department. While he has not given actual expression of his views, the expectation is that he will hesitate to support a bill carrying the stupendous estimate of \$500,000,000.

Secretary Denby is preparing to start on a trip to review the United States Navy. He is anxious to visit Cuba and incidentally the naval bases in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean. It is improbable, however, that he will start until the Administration has finally determined of the total sum that Congress will be recommended to expend on the navy in the coming year.

In the meantime the opponents of the policy of continuing the 1916 naval program will take advantage of the time that will elapse before the calling of the special session and the submission of a naval bill to demand again a more thorough investigation of the merits of the battleship and other weapons of naval warfare, such as the aeroplanes and the submarine. It is also indicated that the fight for the adoption of the Borah resolution providing for a disarmament conference of the three major naval powers will be renewed when the bill comes into the Senate. The resolution was adopted as an amendment to the navy bill in the last days of the last Congress—but this was effected only after the defeat of the bill was a foregone conclusion.

There was no dispute as to the facts, the sole question before the Supreme Court being one raised by the demurrer, on which the Supreme Court held as above stated.

There are a great many similar cases before the state courts, and it is understood this will go to the Supreme Court at Washington as a test case.

### "ALL-AMERICAN" MEETING PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—"An All-American meeting for God and country," will be held in Madison Square Garden on March 13 as a protest against the recent "Rhine horror" meeting there and against all propaganda aimed against what the committee in charge consider the best interests of the Allies.

Col. Frederick W. Galbraith Jr., national commander of the American Legion, is chairman of the committee and Miss Anne Morgan, of the American Committee for Devastated France, is treasurer. A number of patriotic and civic organizations other than the Legion are represented on the committee, including several women's organizations.

Colonel Galbraith says that appeals for causes which in themselves are worthy are being made a vehicle for spreading "hate-furnishing germs for future wars"; that meetings which are "disgraceful examples of propaganda are being held throughout the nation for the purpose not only of disuniting the American people but of also alienating us from those peoples who gave us their life's blood on a common battlefield."

Fellow officers of Lieut.-Col. Alexander E. Anderson refused to pass but burned a resolution criticizing him for his speech at the meeting here, but the wisdom of his participation in the meeting was questioned.

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## HEALTH BOARD SAID TO EXCEED POWERS

No Law to Justify Holding Anybody as a "Typhoid Carrier" Without Trial as in Barmore Case, Says Chicago Attorney

This is the fourth article in the struggle of Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," for liberty from the custody of the health commissioner of Chicago. Previous articles appeared in the issues of February 26, March 2 and March 3.

CHICAGO, Illinois — "An absurd decision," declared Clarence S. Darrow, Chicago attorney, commenting on the recent decision of Judge Joseph Sabath of the Superior Court of Cook County, in which he set aside a writ of habeas corpus and remanded Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," to the custody of Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city.

The case is to be taken to the Supreme Court of Illinois, by application for an original writ of injunction. For 14 months, as was related in previous articles, Mrs. Barmore has been fighting liberation from the health department of this city. The prosecution was started, according to Mrs. Barmore, by the vindictive story of a girl she turned out of her boarding house, which led to the branding of Mrs. Barmore as a "typhoid carrier" by the health department, kidnapping at the point of a revolver by a health officer doctor, without a warrant or legal paper of any kind, forcing her detention in a hospital among typhoid fever patients, and the loss of all means of earning a living.

### Action Called Unprecedented

"The arbitrary action of the health department and the decision of Judge Sabath upholding it are absolutely unprecedented," asserted Mr. Darrow in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I am satisfied that no supreme court would even think of sustaining Judge Sabath. There is no law in the State of Illinois that will justify the health department in taking possession of what they call a 'typhoid carrier' and restraining his freedom. If there is any such authority the board of health would have the right to take anybody they see fit and charge him with being a typhoid carrier, without evidence, without a trial, or without being required to prove that he was a carrier, and hold him for an indefinite period. This hasn't been the practice anywhere since the days of the Spanish Inquisition, and how a judge can uphold any such claim to power is more than I can understand."

### Question of Supposition

"The whole question of typhoid carriers is one of mystery and supposition. This recent crusade against so-called 'typhoid carriers' is the result of one of the latest manias of our physicians in the United States. The English authorities give it very little attention, and simply give a few general directions in regard to cleanliness and sanitation."

"Our doctors have magnified the question until they believe anyone may be investigated at any time and held indefinitely by an irresponsible board. Why, they contend that you are not even entitled to a trial, under any condition. If upheld in this contention they can get anybody."

"In the trial of Mrs. Barmore there were no witnesses to testify that anybody took typhoid fever from her. But apart from whether or not she spread typhoid, apart from the germ theory, the health commissioner has no such arbitrary power as he claims. He cannot justify the taking and holding of anybody for an indefinite period without a trial."

## MR. FLETCHER SWORN AS UNDERSECRETARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Henry P. Fletcher was sworn in yesterday as Undersecretary of State, succeeding Norman H. Davis.

Mr. Fletcher said that he would have nothing to do with the communications conference at present, as Mr. Davis had been asked to retain his connection with it. He might take it over a little later, he said, but had no plans in regard to it. All the American delegates resigned with the passing of the Wilson Administration, but no action had been taken in regard to their resignations or the appointment of their successors.

Mr. Fletcher acted as master of ceremonies yesterday afternoon, presenting the ambassadors, ministers and other foreign representatives to Charles Evans Hughes, the new Secretary of State.

It is expected that Mr. Fletcher will take an active part in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Central American and South American countries, especially in the case of Mexico.

## ITALY ON TRAIL OF MISSING FRESCOS

NEW YORK, New York — An inquiry has been started here by Italian Government representatives to learn how the Metropolitan Museum of Art acquired the famous Pinturicchio frescoes, which, it is claimed, were stolen years ago from the Palazzo dei Magnifici, in Siena.

Italy, it is said, believed the ceiling panels lost forever until it learned that they had been placed on exhibition here early this year. Discovered in 1832, the frescoes were used to embellish a room in the palace, built in 1508 for the tyrant Pandolfo Petrucci. The executive staff of the museum,

after discussing the request for information, announced yesterday that the matter would be submitted to trustees. It is not customary, they said, to divulge information of the nature requested. The frescoes were brought from France in 1914.

## REPORT AWAITED ON PHILIPPINES

Future Policy of United States Toward Islands May Be Determined by Conclusions of Special Mission Now Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood will leave on his special mission to the Philippines about March 25, and will be gone about four months, it was said yesterday at the War Department. He will retain his rank in the army, and will be accompanied by an aide. An effort is being made to get in communication with W. Cameron Forbes, formerly Governor-General of the Philippines, and to have him accompany General Wood on his mission.

Mr. Forbes is at present in South America on private business, and the War Department has not been able to communicate with him, but hopes to do so shortly. These two men, the War Department believes, know more about the Philippines than anyone else in the United States, and the report made by them on their standing would be ample justification for whatever policy the government might adopt based on their recommendation. The political situation in the Philippines has not been such as to commend itself to the present Administration. Neither are the financial conditions satisfactory. There are indications that the government looks forward to a more thorough American supervision of conditions in the Philippines, leading to the development of their resources and also to the establishment of a stronger defensive post for American interests in the Pacific.

Mr. Forbes is identified with prominent American business interests, and his acquaintance with the Philippines dates from 1904, when he was appointed a member of the Philippine Commission by President Roosevelt, of whom he was an intimate friend. He served first as Secretary of Commerce and Police in the government, became Vice-Governor in 1908, and a year later Governor-General, serving in that capacity until his resignation in 1913.

General Wood was on duty in the Philippine Islands at the same time that Mr. Forbes was serving there in a civil capacity. The two men who, it is believed, will see eye to eye, will make a thorough investigation of political and financial conditions, having every facility placed at their disposal, and will report, not only on the immediate prospects and needs of the islands, but will have in view their larger significance as an outpost of the United States.

## RURAL CREDITS FOR ONTARIO PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — Manning Doherty has a motion on the order paper providing for the taking of \$500,000 out of the consolidated revenue of the Province toward establishing the nucleus of a fund for the granting of short and long-term loans to farmers. So far Liberal and Conservative members of the Legislature have shown a disposition to block rather than facilitate the progress of the legislation necessary for the establishment of the Rural Credits system.

C. A. Bogert, general manager of the Dominion Bank, appeared before the agricultural committee of the Legislature to say there was no class in the whole country to whom the banks were more ready to advance than to the farmers. Mr. Bogert said that it was as yet too early to say whether or not banks would stand to lose much by reason of advances made to rural credit societies. E. D. Drury, the Premier, thought that the rural credit societies which it was proposed to establish under the act would be better able to judge the standing of an applicant for a loan than would a bank manager. He expressed the opinion that the average farmer did not make the best use of the chartered banks. He was apt to regard them as institutions for receiving deposits rather than for furnishing financial accommodation.

## FILM REFORM URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, Rhode Island News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — A call to the women of the United States to unite in demanding reform in the type of motion pictures produced was sounded by the Rev. Richard D. Hollington in an address to the Providence Women's Christian Temperance Union. He condemned the character of the films particularly with regard to the mistaken impression of American womanhood which, he says, they form in foreign countries. Dr. Hollington read letters from India and China which illustrated the effect of the motion pictures, declaring that "American womanhood is being disgraced in the eyes of the world by the films sent out."

MAPLE SAP IS RUNNING BRATTLEBORO, Vermont — While handicapped by a shortage of tin pails 1921 maple sugar has established a record by its early arrival. While the normal season does not open until about March 22 many farmers have already tapped trees and it is expected that a supply of syrup will be flowing this way before the end of the week. Reports from all districts indicate a heavy run of sap.

## MEDICAL QUESTION IN PHYSICAL BILL

Opposition to the Massachusetts Measure Develops on Ground That Compulsory Examination Will Be Sure to Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Removal from the physical education bill filed with the Massachusetts Legislature of a possibility of compulsion, by amending the bill in such a way as to guarantee parents the right to obtain exemption for their children, was urged yesterday at a hearing on two so-called "public school health bills" before the committee on education. Opponents of the measures pointed out that forced compliance with certain possible interpretations of the bill would result in an invasion of family rights, while supporters of the bill asserted that "apparently every one is agreed that physical training for our young people is essential. Fundamentally, each side agreed on this, the argument hinging on the form the legislation should take."

Opening the argument for the petitioners former Representative Thomas Weston Jr. said that in the past much opposition had been raised on the ground of centralization of power, pointing out that the present bill provides complete autonomy in the towns. Amendment of the text of the bill to substitute "may" for "shall" where the proposed bill reads that "the school committees of cities and towns or groups of towns shall . . . provide systematic courses of physical training for all pupils in elementary and secondary schools, and may use school buildings and grounds after school hours for this purpose." Mr. Weston said, might be accepted if demanded.

### Amendment Proposed

In order to remove the objection against centralization the suggestion was made that the second section of the bill, which refers to the part of the State Department of Education in physical education, be qualified to provide that the department shall assist, "if requested," in the promotion of physical training. The other "health" bill is designed to add nurses to the present provision for school physicians, and is regarded as dependent upon the physical education bill and as objectionable by the opponents in so far as the former measure admits of compulsion, and consequently, unsought and unwelcome nursing treatment.

Prof. Henry W. Holmes, of the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University, spoke briefly in favor of the physical education bill, asserting that school children need change from book work and desk work. "It has become more apparent recently," he said, "that children do not know how to play without some sort of leadership and that, left to themselves, do not take the proper physical exercise." Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, pointed out that three commissions within six years had reported on the advisability of physical education programs, all more drastic in effect than the present measure. The bulk of public opinion, he asserted, seems to favor the establishment of some system of physical education.

In the course of their argument the proponents admitted an amendment, proposed by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston. This change would add to the present bill the proposition "no minor shall be compelled to receive physical examination or medical treatment whose parent or guardian objects thereto." This qualification, it is felt, will remove the danger of compulsion, and the change has received the tacit consent of the proponents of the bill.

The argument of the remonstrants was opened by C. Augustus Norwood, state Senator. He declared that the bill is tremendously important because, as it stands, "it invades the home and the school." The public school system, he urged, is for education, and no measure that will bar citizens from sending their children to the school, because their convictions are opposed, should be passed. Senator Norwood concurred in the suggestion that "shall" be

changed to "may," but expressed the conviction that the bill would, in that case, be a reenactment of the present statute.

"The proposed law, simple though it may appear," Mr. Norwood said, "opens the way for infinite constructions. It might go so far as dictating what school children should eat. The law at present provides for examination to determine whether the child has any defect which interferes with his or her school work. The proposed law would extend this, and if it is enacted the parent has no absolute right to exempt his child from physical examination or medical examination."

### Opposition Outlined

Appearing for the Medical Liberty League, Henry D. Nunn declared that the reason his society seeks modification of the proposed law is that they stand for the public schools and resent the threat of compulsion in the measures. Mr. Nunn referred to a suggestion of a member of the committee that they "put teeth in the bill" as indicating the possibility of reading compulsory application into the measures. The school nurses bill, he declared, is "a follow-up measure" for the compulsion and supervision which might be set up under the physical education bill.

"There are many people in this Commonwealth who do not subscribe to the existing state of medicine," Mr. Nunn said. "There are other people so absorbed in their affairs that they have not been aware of the tendency toward state socialism in medicine which has been fostered by the American medical fraternity. We have much propaganda under the guise of prevention. The organization which I represent has no objection to a reasonable amount of physical exercise so long as this is not predicated on compulsory physical examination."

## Vaccination Opposed

Wisconsin Legislator Demands Rights of People to Make Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — John Peltier, Assemblyman from Door County, who has introduced in the Legislature a bill repealing the compulsory vaccination law, has made a public statement outlining his position on this question which is now attracting considerable attention throughout the State.

"Many schools of thought do not agree that vaccination should be compulsory, as the medical men do, and are asking the Legislature to make it optional," he says. "It is my contention that we must adopt a different mode of treatment than injecting virus or any other foreign matter directly into the blood."

"We, of those different schools of thought, believe in equal rights, and in testimony thereof we quote Dr. Frederick R. Greene, of the American Medical Association, who recently said:

"Another error into which we have fallen is the tendency to regard the medical profession as a divinely authorized class whose sacred and distinctive function is the protection of the people either with or without their consent. The men who go into medicine are neither wiser, more unselfish, more upright nor more infallible than those who make up any other class of professional men. Why should we expect our opinions or views to be accepted on any different basis than those of other men of equal intelligence, except in so far as we are able to justify our judgment? Yet, too often, medical organizations as well as individual physicians have taken the position that they were courts of last resort, and that it was the duty of the public to acquiesce in their judgments."

### MAINE MILK PRICE CUT

LEWISTON, Maine — The Turner Center system of creameries, including 21 branches in Maine and New Hampshire, have put in effect a reduction of 1 cent per quart on the retail price of milk. The price is now 14 cents a quart, except in Portland, where it sells for 14½ cents. Officials of the company said the reduction was based upon a cut of 3 cent on the price paid farmers by distributors.

## LEAGUE'S HELP FOR EPIROTES ASKED

Pan-Epirotic Union Wants Council to Intercede With Italy to Waive Objections Preventing Greece Occupying Epirus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington, District of Columbia News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — At a time when a revision of the Treaty of Sevres is being seriously considered by the allied powers, thus placing in jeopardy the guarantee that Greece and Smyrna should remain in Greek hands, the Greeks are putting in a claim to other territory. This claim has been made by the Pan-Epirotic Union of America, which has just appealed to the Council of the League of Nations on behalf of Northern Epirus. In the name of 30,000 Northern Epirotes now in America it asks that the rights of the Christian people in the Epirus be protected. Further, the union looks to the Council to enter a protest against "the illegal elections in Northern Epirus and to intercede with Italy in the hope that she will waive her objections which alone prevent the occupation of our native Province by our mother country—Greece." It is urged that the case of the Northern Epirotes should be speedily settled, in order to spare the people further suffering.

Some important facts concerning prevailing conditions in the country have been collated and deserve to be set forth. For instance, it is pointed out that Northern Epirus has a population of nearly 200,000 inhabitants, who are divided by religion into 120,000 Christians, and 80,000 Moslems. The Christians, it appears, speak an Albanian patois in their homes, but speak Greek also and read and write only Greek and send their children to Greek schools, founded and maintained by the Christian Epirotic communities, without any subsidy from outside. The Moslems also speak Greek besides their Albanian patois.

### Greek Union Demanded

The Christians as a whole demand union with Greece. The Moslems in general prefer union with the Moslem Albanian State. Racially, both Christians and Moslems are of the same stock and bear the same comparison to each other as the Greeks in general to the Albanians. The Greeks differ from the Albanians only in religion and in degree of civilization. The Christian Epirotes, likewise, differ from the Moslem Epirotes in religion and in degree of civilization. The former are civilized, imbued with Greek culture, and are irresistibly attached to Greece; the latter are generally wild, half-civilized, uncultured, with hardly any pronounced sense of nationality, but with only a vague desire for a Moslem government.

The education in the Province is Greek. According to the Pan-Epirotic Union, the Albanians have attempted, since 1917, with the aid of a foreign power, to root out Greek educational institutions. But the Christian inhabitants, rather than cut off their connections with Greek culture, have preferred to keep their children at home, disregarding all perils on the part of the "enraged" Albanian officials.

### Greek Occupation in 1913

So much for the racial, religious, and educational conditions which prevail in the country. The petitioners next proceed to outline those recent incidents in the history of Northern Epirus which have resulted in bringing Greece into active touch with the Epirotes. Attention is called to the fact that only a year before the great

war, the Greek troops, following their defeat of Turkey, occupied the entire Province and were received by the people with great enthusiasm.

In the same year, however, Sir Edward Grey induced Mr. Venizelos to evacuate Northern Epirus, yielding to the threat of Austria and Italy that unless Greece left the Province a world war might be precipitated. In 1914, the Greeks complied, whereupon the Christian Epirotes rose to arms, defeated the Albanian forces and established a provisional government at Argyrocastro.

In the spring of 1914, through the Protocol of Corfu, the powers, and Albania recognized the autonomy of Northern Epirus. In 1915, the powers asked Greece to reoccupy the Province. In the same year, the Northern Epirotes elected deputies for the Greek Parliament. One year later, after the fall of Mr. Venizelos, the Province was occupied partly by French troops at Korytza and partly by Italian troops at Argyrocastro.

### Awards to Greece

Coming down to December 9, 1919, the United States, Great Britain and France, in a joint note to Italy, recognized that the district of Argyrocastro is Greek, and awarded it to Greece, leaving the district of Korytza, at the request of former President Wilson, a subject for further negotiations between America, England, France and Italy on the one hand, acting in behalf of Albania, and Greece on the other. The result of those negotiations was embodied in the allied note to Jugo-Slavia, of January 20, 1920, in which the district of Korytza was recognized as Greek and awarded to Greece. At the request of Italy, however, Greece did not occupy Northern Epirus at that time.

In April, 1920, the Italian troops were withdrawn from the Province, which was not handed to Greece, as had been agreed, but was delivered to a Moslem-Albanian administration.

### The Powers Ignored

Since then the Greek schools have been closed down and the Greek clergy exiled. "The Albanian administration," say the petitioners, "in an effort to induce the Greeks to abjure their allegiance to Greece, are subjecting the Greek Epirotes to unspeakable barbarities."

In violation of the decision of the Allies and America of December 9, 1919, January 20, 1920, of the Wilson notes of February 10 and 25, 1920, and in violation of the unanimous vote of the United States Senate of June, 1920, that Northern Epirus, including Korytza, should be awarded to Greece, the Albanian Government has ordered, and is now carrying on parliamentary elections in Northern Epirus. The leaders of the Greek communities of the Province protested against this arbitrary action of the Albanians and were arrested a few weeks ago at Argyrocastro and many of them have been assassinated.

"The Northern Epirotes, oppressed by the Moslem Albanians, are unable to defend their rights, while the unfortunate outcome of the recent Greek elections has so weakened the prestige of the present Greek Government that Greece cannot intervene to save them."

### RAILROAD LAYS OFF 61,000 MEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — It was learned at the Pennsylvania Railroad offices here yesterday that since the company began its retrenchment policy last December, 61,000 men throughout the system had been laid off up to March 1, reducing the total number of employees to 218,000.

## SOCIALISTS MAKE PLEDGE TO LABOR

Aggressive Campaign to Be Made Against the Open Shop—Work for Amnesty to Be Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Support of the organized working class in its struggle against what it considers a nation-wide attempt to destroy the labor unions was voted in an "open shop" resolution adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party here yesterday. The committee meeting on Monday in Boston adjourned to New York to confer with Mrs. Harriett Stanton Blatch and other amnesty workers. She will be in charge of an amnesty lobby by means of which the party will wage a campaign for the release of Eugene V. Debs and other political prisoners.

Charging that the exploiters of labor are seeking to conscript the workers for private employers, taking for their model the Kansas Industrial Court Act, the committee said that this is being followed by the greatest drive in history for the complete destruction of the labor organizations. "The 'open shop' drive is mass action on the part of the capitalist class to abolish the last vestige of control by the workers over shop conditions and render the workers completely dependent on the whim of the exploiting classes," says the committee.

"It is evident that the 'open shop' is a shop where the union is of no service to the organized workers. Where there is no recognition of the union or no official dealings with the organized workers, membership in the union is of no value. Dealing with the individual takes its place, and the individual worker is helpless in the face of the organized corporation and trust. It is not an American plan that is offered by the enemies of workers."

The committee urged that what it called the challenge of the capitalists "spur" the workers to militant activity in organizing the unions of their class; organizing them on more perfect lines; organizing the shops and factories 100 per cent; organizing the skilled and unskilled; opening the doors to all workers, regardless of race, nationality or sex, and embracing whole industries, regardless of trade demarcations, so that the fullest organized power may be mobilized over all the great industries.

Another resolution pledged the solidarity of the Socialist workers to the Mexican workers, and protested against any war with Mexico.

Fraternal delegates from important labor organizations, chiefly international, are to be invited to the national party convention to be held June 25 in Detroit, Michigan. These delegates will have voice but no vote except those that are also regular delegates.



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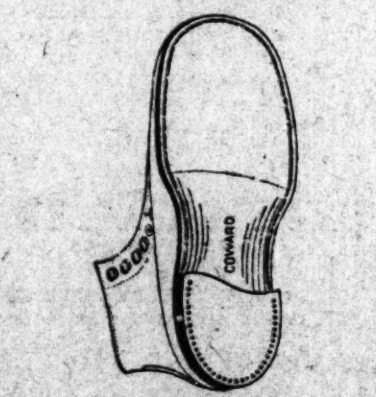
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NOTABLE TZECH  
VISITS THE ITALIANS

Dr. Benes, Foreign Minister,  
Goes to Rome to Support  
Italo-Jugo-Slav Convention  
Against Hapsburg Restoration

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor.

ROME, Italy.—For a long time, almost, indeed, since the famous visit of President Wilson in 1919, no foreign statesman has received such an enthusiastic welcome, or been treated with such distinction, as Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Benes has been lunched with the King and dined with the Italian Foreign Minister; he has been entertained by the Roman municipality, and has had a long conversation with the Premier; the press has been unanimous in emphasizing the importance of his visit and in extolling the merits of this remarkable young Bohemian diplomatist, who has managed with conspicuous success and skill the foreign policy of his resuscitated country.

Dr. Benes, it is true, was no stranger in Rome, where he had been frequently during the war. In April, 1918, he represented the Czechoslovaks at the historic Congress of the Oppressed Nationalities of Austria-Hungary, held upon the Capitoline Hill. Thus, he had the initial advantage—denied to Mr. Wilson—of knowing the Italian mentality and the difficult environment of the Italian political world.

A man of tact and caution, he has succeeded in obtaining for his country what it wanted, without friction and without tail talk. The Italians have no bone to pick with the Czechoslovaks, who formed a Legion and fought by their side in the last period of the war. Bohemia interferes with no Italian interest, and claims no peninsula which could under any circumstances be claimed by Italy. Thus, Dr. Benes started with considerable political assets, which Jugo-Slavia did not possess. These assets he has known how to employ to the utmost.

## Convention Against the Hapsburgs

He arrived in Rome on the morning of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Rapallo and of that defensive convention, likewise signed at Rapallo on November 12, against the return of the Hapsburgs to either Austria or Hungary. A special clause of this treaty provided for its communication to the Czechoslovaks for their eventual adhesion. Thus, this convention forms a supplement and a parallel action to the "little entente" between Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania; of which Dr. Benes was one of the authors. It was not, perhaps, a mere coincidence that his visit here was preceded by that of the leading Rumanian historian, Professor Jorga, former Speaker of the Rumanian Chamber and author of a "Short History of the Rumanians," who delivered a lecture here.

Italy, Jugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia have a common interest in preventing the restoration of the Hapsburgs to either the Austrian or the Hungarian throne, although the presence of the Austrian Archduke Joseph Francis in Rome, where he has been entertained in several private houses, has caused some comment in allied circles. But Italy need not necessarily join the "little entente" to show her sympathy with its aims. Composed as it is of nations more or less equal in strength and numbers, it would have its equilibrium upset by the addition of a great power, which could take no other than the leading part in its policy. That seems to be the view of Prague and probably of Rome.

## Way to Sea Desired

With regard to commercial questions, which formed another object of Dr. Benes' visit to Rome, Paris and London, an accord was not difficult, and the way has thus been prepared for the congress to be held soon, of the states that have inherited the lands of the Hapsburgs at Porto Rosa, near Trieste. Czechoslovakia's special interest commercially is to obtain access to the sea through the Italian port of Trieste, just as Serbia since 1913 has had a free zone in the Greek harbor of Salonika, for, except in Shakespeare's imagination, there is no "sea-coast of Bohemia." Here, again, Italy has raised no obstacle, for she wishes to promote trade relations with the Czechoslovaks through Trieste for the common benefit of all concerned, including that great seaport which, under Austria, depended on its "Hinterland." Great Britain, which is to be represented at Porto Rosa, has already shown its approval of the political part of all this movement by announcing its veto against the return of the Hapsburgs to the Hungarian throne.

This has greatly pleased Dr. Benes, but has surprised some persons. For the British, like the Americans, had no special quarrel with the Austrians; indeed, they declared war against them to oblige the French. But they have come to the conclusion, like Mr. Gladstone in 1890, that the Austrian Empire has seen its day, and that it had latterly become a mere dependency of Germany. Dr. Benes would consider the restoration of the former Emperor Charles as a "casus belli"; and a Danubian Confederation, at one time advocated in Paris, has been denounced in Italy as tantamount to a revival of Austria under another form. No Balkan state put on mourning for the Austrian monarchy; the Pope alone might possibly desire its revival; but the Pope, wise in his generation, has hesitated to recognize its heirs, the Jugo-Slavs, and received Dr. Benes, while he has a natural affection for the Poles. The Vatican in politics is always favorable to the

constituted authority; it is, to adopt Chateaubriand's phrase about himself, "Monarchist in a monarchy and Republican in the Republic of San Marino." The Pope has appealed to the powers on behalf of the suffering Austrian people; but the days are over when he would appeal for the deposed Austrian dynasty.

## Italy and the Turkish Question

Simultaneously with the visit of Dr. Benes, Count Sforza took the opportunity to tell the Senate how he had taken the initiative in urging the Allies to get into touch with Mustafa Kemal of Ankara, with a view to the revision of the Treaty of Sevres. Since the close of the Libyan War in 1912, when Italy took from Turkey her last two African provinces, Italian policy has been consistently Turcophile, and that for two reasons: first, because she seeks a field for commercial development in Asia Minor; and, second, because she finds a formidable rival in an enlarged Greece, furnished with the third biggest mercantile marine in the Mediterranean. Hence, in consequence, the triple agrandissement of Greece after the Balkan wars of 1912-13 and the European conflict, Italy has become more and more the protectress of Turkey.

Turkish deputations have come to Rome; Italian agents have met them both there and in Rhodes, and the result is seen in the Italian advocacy of the revision of the Treaty of Sevres, notably of those clauses which gave Smyrna (under the diplomatic fiction of Turkish sovereignty) and Thrace (with absolute possession) to Greece. It is understood that Italy, although reminding the Allies that Mr. Lloyd George is said to have promised her Smyrna at the meeting of St. Jean de Maurienne in April, 1917, before the dethronement of King Constantine and the consequent entry of Greece into the war, does not claim that territory. She wishes it to be restored in full sovereignty to the Turks, with whom she will doubtless make commercial arrangements. As for Thrace, she would probably advocate a direct Bulgarian outlet upon the Aegean at Dedagatch. In this connection it may be noted that the Bulgarians have an experienced Minister in Rome in the person of Mr. Hadjimishoff. But, although Italy and France are favorable to the revision of this treaty, Mr. Lloyd George is not, and the presence of Mr. Venizelos in London shows that the fallen Greek statesman, even in exile, is working for his ungrateful countrymen. Consequently, the news of his departure from Monte Carlo for Paris and London caused considerable consternation in Rome, followed as it was by the fall of the Rhalles Cabinet in Greece.

## A Step Backward

Meanwhile the Turkish Government has a diplomatic representative here who will do his best for his own country. Italy, moreover, possesses this advantage in the discussion of the Turkish question, that her Foreign Minister has been Ambassador at Constantinople. It will, however, be a step backward, if the Allies tear up the great Lord Salisbury's maxim, that Turkey shall never be reinstated in the possession of Christian territory, from which she has once been ejected. This was the maxim followed in 1898, when Turkey was made to restore Thessaly to Greece, although she had recaptured that Province in the war of 1897. In fact, from the treaty of Carlowitz in 1699, which has been called "the first dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire," Turkish territory has been steadily diminished. To restore the Turks to Europe after their sanguinary career there would be to disregard the teachings of five-and-a-half centuries of Balkan history. The Turk was always a stranger in Europe; Asia is his home; there he came, and thither (except when he held on under Constantine) he has returned. Why now seek to bring him back again?

The only reason is that which for so many centuries kept him there—the jealousies and rival interests of the great powers and his Balkan heirs. The Greeks, at whose expense any revision of the Sevres Treaty must be made, will now recognize how much they have lost by their repudiation of Mr. Venizelos. Had he not fallen, the question of revision would never have arisen. His successors inspire no confidence in London or Paris, and King Constantine's vaunted campaign from Smyrna has been indefinitely postponed. Their only hope of keeping what he so laboriously won for them at San Remo and Sevres is in the personal influence of Mr. Venizelos and the predominance of Mr. Lloyd George, the former of whom they have ostracized while they have affronted the latter.

## CANDIDATE REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office.

PERTH, Western Australia.—Hugh Mahon, former Federal Minister and representative of Kalgoorlie, has been rejected at the Kalgoorlie by-election which followed his expulsion from the Federal Parliament. It will be remembered that Mr. Mahon made a bitter attack on England and the British Empire at an Irish gathering held in connection with Alderman McSwiney, former Lord Mayor of Cork. The voting, with the exception of a few outstanding returns, was as follows: Mr. Foley, 8341, Mr. Mahon, 7920. Thus a Nationalist defeat by 740 votes at the general election has now become a majority of 421.

COUNT CZERNIN IN  
PESSIMISTIC MOOD

Former Austrian Minister Thinks  
Europe Can Only Be Saved  
From Bolshevism by Peace  
With and Arming of Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor.

VIENNA, Austria.—Count Ottakar Czernin, the last Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, takes a pessimistic view of the future of Austria and is very apprehensive of the spread of Bolshevism. Speaking before a gathering of the leading industrial men of the country, the count said: "New great, black clouds are piling up in the east. Bolshevism is not dead. Russia has half a million men under arms and hopes to increase the number by the spring. I am greatly afraid that we are approaching a new war which will shake to the uttermost the so greatly weakened State of Austria. Lenin is working systematically war with iron energy for a world revolution. Against him stand the western powers, divided upon the great problems of the future and chiefly concerned in maintaining their prestige by holding up the senseless dictates of the treaties of St. Germain and Versailles."

"There is still one way of protecting Europe against Lenin and that is a reasonable peace with Germany and her armament against Bolshevism, thus constructing a dam against the red flood. Poland internally is utterly exhausted and Rumania has swallowed more than she can digest. There is almost as much anarchy there as here, only in another form. New Bolshevist advances would find there a favorable soil, and today we cannot imagine what the consequences might be. The war has exhausted the great western powers, and I do not believe they would be in any position to conduct a new war. In any case they are just in the contrary position to the Soviet government, which can only maintain its position by carrying on war, while France and England need peace for their recovery."

## An Unequal Conflict

"The conflict is not an equal one and not particularly favorable for the entente. Added to this, one must reckon with the fact of the world crisis—not merely a financial but an economic crisis of an unprecedented gigantic extent—which a new war would render still more acute. Such a moment would well serve the purpose of a world-destroying Bolshevism, while greatly damaging the policy of the western powers. There is still a third consideration—we must not forget that the subjugated states, writhing under the French peace terms, will only bear their position as long as they must and they are not all so powerless as ourselves. Turkey, for instance, appears by no means inclined to take her lot in a fatalistic manner. Bolshevism can, therefore, under certain circumstances, call forth a world conflagration. The power of the entente today, owing to divided aims and war weariness of the people, is only very relative. It reaches certainly to the occupation of defenseless Germany and to denying Austria the conditions of existence, but it is certainly not strong enough to abolish European anarchy nor to suppress Bolshevism in the east."

"Like Anteus, Bolshevism constantly sucks up fresh strength from the inexhaustible soil of Russia. If the Russian curtain could be raised only once and one could get a clear view of what is going on there, we should understand that it is only the immensity of the empire and its inexhaustible natural resources which have prevented Bolshevism from converting the whole of Russia into a vast desert. Bolshevism is dictatorship in the fullest sense of the word. The greatest tyrants in ancient times cannot be compared with Lenin and Trotsky, who, supported only by force, coldly and calculatingly mutilate and murder everybody standing in their way. And they require war for their maintenance."

## Squaring the Circle

"A world peace would be their end as all their thoughts and efforts are directed toward destruction. Only by destruction can they live. Consequently the Soviet Government will continue to wage war as long as it exists. Therefore any peace with them is a pact between the sheep and the wolf—hence it is only their destruction or perpetual disorders in the world. The Lloyd George policy is a European misfortune because he will not see that he is trying to square the circle when he strives for European peace and at the same time friendship with Russia."

"I do not want to be misunderstood. I do not believe that Bolshevism can last forever in Russia or anywhere else. An exclusive policy can only continue until everything has been destroyed, but I deem it possible that the conflagration can come over here and endanger central and western Europe."

Coming to the question of the future of Austria, Count Czernin said that in theory he saw only three possibilities:

The existence as an independent state, the Danube federation and union with Germany. "I say in theory intentional because practically the first possibility does not appear to me to exist, as all the necessary material and preliminary essentials are lacking. Not alone the poverty of the states but the disproportion between the City of Vienna with nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants and the small empire outside, make Austria an independent state incapable of living and this consciousness robs us of all energy."

## Picking Up the Pieces

"In the autumn of 1918 the Danube Confederation appeared still possible. The entente propaganda had broken up Austria but afterward the western states seemed afraid of what they had done. Like a child who has broken up something the entente tried to collect the pieces and put them together again. But the national states opposed this and the entente gave way. Today the chances of a Danube Federation seem pretty remote. After the conclusion of peace, the entente states have no longer the possibility of forcing the national states to do anything they don't wish to and they do not want any federation. Further eventualities—the war against the east—make the Czechs, Poles, and Rumanians more necessary to the Austrian state, which hesitates, therefore, to employ any force against their countries."

"In my opinion we must strive for a policy of speedy economic salvation and this cannot be helped by a Danube federation. That which has led to the breaking up of Austria—the hatred against Vienna—will not vanish in a day. Generations will pass before the worst of aversion is spent and I say that in this atmosphere of hatred the formation of the Danube federation is an impossible thing."

Coming to the question of union with Germany Count Czernin asked if Austria wished to have nothing more to do with Germany because the latter had entered on a new road since the revolution, and was Bavaria less democratic because she was a republic? For a monarchy? The first and last condition of democracy is that the people shall decide their own fate. Whether they choose a republic or a monarchy is a matter of complete indifference.

## RUSSIAN TRADE WITH GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office.

MOSCOW, Russia.—The Soviet representative in Berlin, Mr. Kopp, who has arrived in Moscow, states that Germany will be able to supply Soviet Russia with a great many articles, in spite of the fact that her industries have suffered from the war, and that a great amount of her coal has been taken away. Germany can assist to a considerable extent in improving transport and raising productivity inside the country by increased electrification for the purpose of exploiting Russia's natural riches. Russia has already given Germany an order for locomotives and spare parts. After removing certain formal difficulties, this order will be increased to 1000 locomotives per year. Germany has retained till now, only slightly impaired, the apparatus for raising her production: engineers, technicians and other qualified workers not employed in production. Many of these desire to emigrate to Soviet Russia. This opens up great prospects by employing them to increase the production of Russia. In the near future, an organization will be established for mutual trade relations.

## ALBERTA SEEKS WAGE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office.

EDMONTON, Alberta.—The Alberta Government will at the present session of the Legislature, introduce a bill creating a permanent wage board. According to the draft of this act as prepared for the Legislature, the matter of fixing rates of wages is to be left to the board, which will be empowered to deal with all such details in connection with each line of industry. This assurance was given to a deputation of Labor officials who waited upon the Attorney-General, asking that the government pass an order-in-council, fixing a minimum wage throughout the Province at \$13 per week, as recommended by the Minimum Wage Commission. This request was made in view of the fact that an interval of some length must pass before any legislation dealing with the matter could be made operative. The Labor organizations sought some measure whereby the recommendations would immediately become operative, but this was refused by the Attorney-General, who expressed the opinion that the matter could well be left over until the Legislature could deal with it.

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MR. LERROUX'S IDEA  
FOR A PARLIAMENT

Spanish Republican Leader Wants  
Consultative Assembly of  
Specialists to Examine Bills  
and Report to Congress

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor.

MADRID, Spain.—Having regard to the great difficulty in which for various reasons the Spanish Cortes finds itself at the present moment, a recent proposal made by the leader of the Radical-Republican Party, Alejandro Lerroux, has attracted much attention. It was embodied in the form of a bill which he presented to the Congress, for the establishment of a "consultative Parliament" composed of persons of special knowledge and authority, duly appointed on their merits and not subjected to election in the manner of Spanish elections of these times. This assembly would examine all bills and proposals and send them to the Congress, who would be expected to give such reports their serious attention and not reject them without good cause. In the circumstances Mr. Lerroux has been sought to explain his ideas in somewhat more detail than was possible in his bill. Something of the kind has been more or less vaguely in the thoughts of serious Spaniards for a long time past.

Mr. Lerroux was asked in the first place if he considered that parliamentary government as it is known in Spain had failed, and that it was for that reason that the collaboration of experts and plain, honest-thinking men of good capacity was rendered necessary. "No," said he in answer, "I do not think our Parliament in Spain has failed. If I were to say that it has scarcely ever been practiced I should not be indulging in much of an exaggeration. I am not its enemy, but very much the contrary. At least in so far as reference is made to the present state of political progress. In no way whatever does my proposition signify an attack upon Parliament nor any attempt to reduce its sovereignty."

## Mr. Lerroux's Object

"To refuse to concede qualities of aptitude, of capacity, of preparation, of moral independence and all that to our Parliament would not be to reject the system or the régime. My proposition to bring together in the form of an assembly technical and specialized representatives of the economic forces of the country, has for its chief object to make up deficiencies, to hear such opinion and counsel as cannot be expressed by those who are the mere results of official elections and much less by those who result from such artificial elections as are customary in this country. Neither the Congress nor the Senate, and much less the latter than the former, can be considered as authorities for the settlement of problems of such magnitude as those which were mentioned in my proposal."

"I am very certain that there is no possible solution to those problems that would not injure the big vested interests. I am equally sure that the representatives of those great interests look upon them as sacred and intangible, and that even if any just solution to the problems went forth from the Congress it would perish in the Senate. If that public opinion to which no expression was given at the elections does not speak with vigorous voice in this critical hour, it may be taken for certain that Parliament will settle badly or that it will not settle at all those problems upon whose proper settlement depends the immediate future of the country."

"What I desire is that public opinion in the country should declare itself, and that the government, whatever government it may be, should take a powerful ally for its right and just initiatives against the parliamentary anarchy in which its expectations have been overwhelmed by the multiple political, plutocratic and

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financial oligarchy which has sequestered all the prerogatives of public authority.

## No Novelty Claimed

"In my proposal there is really no originality, or even novelty. To a small extent it has even been practiced in Spain already and in various other countries. I limit the functions of the assembly I propose, composed of experts upon the economic problems, to the purely informative. Government, Parliament, the taxpayers, producers of every class, the whole country, confronted with problems that must necessarily be settled and in legal manner, would consult with those who must needs have technical knowledge of them and understand them better than others. I do not ask that government, Parliament and the rest should be subordinated humbly or in any servile way to their report, but that they should determine upon their solutions with full knowledge and responsibility."

"It may be that in all this there is a supposition of ignorance on the part of the parliamentary representatives of the people upon the concrete problems of national economy, but the same thing happens in Italy, in France and in other countries. There is a proof of it in the fact that the few people in Spain who are possessed of such knowledge rapidly rise to positions of great authority and power, which they do not always deserve, and that is not so much the result of their own knowledge as the ignorance of others."

## His Own Initiative

"As to the question that has been asked of me as to whether I have made this proposal in agreement with other elements, or even with the government itself, I have to say that it is entirely a matter of my own initiative, but I have a belief that the government will call upon me to yield to it the initiative in taking up such a scheme and in that case I will gladly yield. But if the government does nothing in the matter, and makes light of the proposal, I shall go to all the parliamentary minorities without exception and ask them for their support. I know too well that I, alone, am wanting in the necessary force, prestige and authority to put forward successfully any such proposition."

Mr. Lerroux said he had his own ideas as to the lines he thought the great problems now before the country should be settled upon, but it would not be fair to state them. There must be respect for the independence of the authority he proposed when it met, if ever it did meet. But he thought that the Bank of Spain could not be permitted to continue its working on the present lines whereby enormous profits were made out of the country, and to hide which bonuses were given to the shareholders, which later were to be converted into new shares. They were to see if the country would stand that sort of thing, and he had a scheme of his own for the reformation of the system upon which the bank did its business with the state.

## COST OF BUILDING DECLINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Wages in the building trades are to be reduced on an average of 17 per cent, according to a new wage schedule recently issued by the Master Builders and Contractors Association in Vancouver, which will take effect on April 1. The new scale will give masons and bricklayers \$7.50 a day, carpenters \$6 per day, plumbers and electricians \$6.60 per day. At the same time building materials have taken a big drop, lumber being down 25 per cent.

SELECTING WOMEN  
FOR PARLIAMENT

English Committee Is Working to  
Get Suitable Women as Candidates  
for House of Commons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The joint committee for securing the election of women to Parliament—a composite body containing many members of the old suffrage societies, whose work (so far as the vote is concerned) is considered over—is working energetically to find, and get adopted, suitable women in the constituencies who will stand as parliamentary candidates in Great Britain.

The matter is not as simple as it seems, and Mrs. Ogelvie Gordon, the chairman of the committee, gave a representative of The Christian Science Monitor some details of the aims and work. "All the political parties," she said, "are favorable to our cause, but the organizers at headquarters naturally say 'the selection of a candidate rests with the constituency; if we are asked by them to recommend some one, we do so, and will gladly add the names of women willing to stand to our lists.'"

## Constituencies Shy

It appears, however, that constituencies are somewhat shy of adopting a woman candidate, and the difficulty of money comes in. It is still expensive to stand as a parliamentary candidate, and still more to "nurse" the constituency in the intervals between elections. Labor electors seem robust enough to exist without being "nursed," no Labor candidate or member being expected to expend his own money for election purposes. This may account for the fact that some women candidates are showing a tendency to label themselves "Labor" even though that party does not adopt them.

Mrs. Ogelvie Gordon remarked: "It is, of course, easier to find a man of independent means, or in prosperous business, who can bear these expenses than a woman in the same position." Mrs. Fawcett, Lady Frances Balfour, and other suffragists have joined the committee, and local meetings are being held in the country wherever they are asked for; at these every effort is made to find local women able and willing to stand, as was the case with Viscountess Astor, whose name was a household word in Plymouth before there was any suggestion of her representing that borough in Parliament.

## Marvel of Thoroughness

At the two recent by-elections in Hereford and Dover women took a very active part in the campaign. They had a separate committee room at Dover, where the anti-waste propaganda appealed to them especially. The town was carefully divided into districts, each under the charge of an experienced electioneer, and a report and description of the work just issued for private circulation, gives details of an organization which was a marvel of thoroughness.

It is claimed that not a woman elector was left untouched, and it is an acknowledged fact that the proportion of women on the register, who voted, was very large indeed. Special meetings for women were arranged, particularly friendly "talks" in the industrial quarters of the town. There was a good deal of disappointment that Lady Astor was not able to come down and speak in support of the Coalition candidate, and it was admitted on all sides that if she had done so a great many of the women would have changed their allegiance.



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## AUSTRALIA NEEDS INDUSTRIAL REFORM

New Bureau Will Stimulate Home Trade by Helping in Organization of the Primary and Secondary Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Australian Federal Minister, Senator E. D. Millen, who represented the Commonwealth at the first Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, is curtailing his visit to England, as his presence is urgently needed in Melbourne to act as Prime Minister, while Mr. Hughes attends the forthcoming conference of Empire prime ministers.

On the eve of his departure from London Senator Millen was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to discuss the question of Australia's position in commerce and industry today. A statesman rather than a politician, the Senator is a man who assiduously avoids the limelight but always "gets there" quietly and unobtrusively. As first Minister for Repatriation (his present portfolio) he has shown administrative powers of a high order, and his work in initiating and developing his department has enhanced his reputation; and whatever office the federal arena may hold for him, Senator Millen will assuredly make his mark.

### Trade Prospects

On being asked if any trade expansion was apparent in the Commonwealth, the Senator replied: "The war has been responsible for many changes in trade direction and for many new ideas in commercial control. Perhaps none of these changes is more striking than the widespread evidence in Australia of general expansion in industrial undertakings, together with extension of agricultural activity. This has already found some expression in the decision of big commercial interests to manufacture locally more of the abundant raw products of the country, and new industries are in consequence being mooted almost weekly.

"The outstanding need for industrial awakening by Australia," the Senator said, "has long been foreseen by the government of which I have the honor to be a member, and it was with the idea of giving tangible shape to this expansion that the Bureau of Commerce and Industry was established. The definite objects of the bureau were to stimulate home trade by the promotion and encouragement of the organization of primary and secondary industries, and to assist them in finding overseas openings for surplus products. The reputation of Australia as a producer of wool, wheat, butter, meat and base metals is world wide, and in wool she is unexcelled. The vast wealth drawn by the country from these important raw materials makes the Australians one of the richest peoples in the world per capita, and if this wealth be properly augmented by the practically unexploited possibilities of the workshop, the prosperity of the Commonwealth will be tremendously increased."

### A Great Anomaly

The Minister mentioned that the necessities of the war, supported by the encouragement of the government, had led to a great expansion of manufacturing industries. This was most marked perhaps in the woolen industry, and it seemed probable, so considerable was the development, that Australia was at last about to rectify the anomaly of the greatest wool-producing country in the world, importing 90 per cent of her manufactured woolen goods.

Perhaps the industry which was destined to play the greatest part in Australian development was steel manufacture. This great work had been set on foot at Newcastle in the State of New South Wales, and concurrently with its establishment a sound shipbuilding industry had been launched. No country in the world was better equipped to produce high-class steel in large quantities than Australia. Her iron ore deposits were numerous and extensive, and her coal supplies were almost unlimited.

"The local production of steel," Senator Millen continued, "the establishment of great shipbuilding yards, the local manufacture of our great annual clip of high-class wool, are developments which must have a profound influence upon our industrial future. The war, which enabled our sons to play a glorious part in the great struggle for the freedom of civilization, transformed the world's conception of our country.

### More Handful of People

"These changes and transformations, which arrived, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye, have caused some introspection and stock-taking. We found, as we had always known but had hardly realized, that we were a mere handful of people occupying a vast continent, a continent as big as the United States of America. It was evident that if the country was to take full advantage of its newly awakened industrial sense, and of the great prospects with which its lavish production of raw materials and generous supplies of coal and minerals provided it, new population must be introduced. Accordingly, the federal government has made a new agreement with the state premiers by which an active immigration policy will be set on foot, and a constant flow of new settlers introduced."

Vast works of development, the Minister continued, were at present projected by the federal government, which central authority had since the war assumed a new place in the esteem of the Australian people.

Changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth were talked of, and it was probable that within a few months a popular convention would be set up to remodel the instrument under which the federal government derived its authority. The changes would, in all probability, be in the direction of centering more power in the Commonwealth.

It was noteworthy that there had recently been several important evidences of a determination on the part of the state governments to join hands more cordially with the federation. One instance cited by Senator Millen was the construction of the extensive works for conserving water and irrigation of the Murray River, and locking the channel for navigation; another, the work of recruiting immigrants abroad. In addition to the Murray River water conservation, one of the most extensive irrigation schemes in the world, the federal government projects a line of railway from north to south of the continent, joining Port Darwin on the Timor Sea with Adelaide on the Southern Ocean; and also the unification of the gauges of the Australian railway systems. These activities would occupy a number of years, and provide work for thousands of men.

## CHINESE ABROAD ASKED TO ASSIST

Chinese Minister Reminds Students That Properly Trained Workers Are Needed in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Before leaving London to embark on the Aquitania for New York, His Excellency Alfred Sze, the new Chinese Minister for the United States of America, briefly commented upon his future work in America, with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Naturally," said His Excellency, "there are many aspects of my coming life in America which will very greatly appeal to me and what is more, having been attached in my youth to the Legation at Washington, I do not feel that I am any longer a beginner, so to speak, in the diplomatic life of the country, since I am rejoicing in the middle of the diplomatic ladder. Already have received over 200 letters from America offering me congratulations, good wishes, invitations and expressing such a measure of good will that I feel profoundly touched.

### Sentiment Appreciated

"People have written to me in terms which show that my acquaintance and friendship with them is evidently unabated even after this long period of years, and I have even had invitations from old fellow pupils at the High School in Washington. I may mention that this year in June, the twentieth anniversary of my class year—1901 at Cornell University, and I certainly intend to be present, although the time is so far away that I feel able to accept in advance."

The last public function which the Chinese Minister attended officially in this country before his departure, was the Oversea Chinese Society Dinner at Prince's Restaurant, at which he made the following speech to the Chinese students present: "I appreciate very much the thoughtfulness and friendly sentiment which have prompted you to entertain me here tonight. I look upon this function as a gratifying proof that there is now among you a new sense and consciousness of national oneness and community between yourselves and your brethren in China and those of us who are privileged to represent and serve the mother country abroad. I am sure that you are all imbued with the wish and desire of our fellow-countrymen at home when I express the hope that you may some day go to China and be numbered among the makers and workers of the China of the future.

### China's Handicap

"A great historic work is being done in China, but very complex and difficult. Many of the ideas and methods of the culture and civilization of the west are being introduced there. But at present we are gravely handicapped on account of the lack of men, that is, properly trained men. You have been born and have lived abroad, and western ideas and ways of doing things are necessarily familiar to you. And it is for this reason that it is believed that you and others of your class would make excellent recruits for the army of workers on whom China must depend in the future.

"In this connection, it may be usefully borne in mind that, by virtue of the fact that you are the offspring of Chinese parents, you are entitled to claim Chinese citizenship. That is the law as enacted by the naturalization act passed in the first year of the Republic. Under the British law, when you become of age, you have the right to select either to remain a British subject or to become a Chinese citizen. Whatever nationality you may decide for yourselves, China looks to your help and cooperation. Do come and help her because she needs you."

Few ministers on leaving this country have been more regretted, and the papers are full of tributes to His Excellency, whose last official action was to arrange successfully for a big meeting in Manchester on behalf of the China Famine Fund. His friends have paid him respect in many ways and there has appeared in The Times a letter signed J. M. warmly eulogizing his ability. The writer is presumed to be Sir John Macdonnell, who is considered perhaps the greatest authority on international law. The retiring Chinese Minister has always been a close friend of Sir John, and has at times profited very much by his guidance. Alfred Sze has been one of the most striking instances of the success of "Young China" and it is confidently expected that he will make his mark in the United States of America.

## RUMANIAN-POLISH PACT WITH FRANCE

Special Accord, It Is Said, Drawn Up Between French Nations, Giving France Strong Position in Eastern Europe

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Although it was denied that a formal military alliance had been entered into between France and Poland, there is no doubt that a close understanding was arrived at during the visit of Marshal Pilsudski, and that even if it were not expressed in a signed treaty, serious engagements were taken by both parties. The result of the official hints that have been given was to provoke a demand for clear explanations on the part of Liberal politicians in France.

No secret was made either in official French or Polish circles of the desire for a binding agreement. After the defeat of the Bolsheviks at the gates of Warsaw, a defeat inflicted by the French General Weygand, at a moment when all seemed lost, the demand for military cooperation between Poland and France grew insistent. General Niessel, the chief of the French military mission, strongly urged a collaboration. At first Marshal Pilsudski, or rather his entourage, seemed to oppose the scheme. But the obvious inefficiency of the Polish Army in spite of its huge proportions, there are at least 600,000 men under arms, persuaded the Polish authorities that only the help of experienced French officers could make this mob into a real army.

### A Buttrass State

A motion was deposited in the Diet in the middle of December demanding a military accord with France. On the French side the official policy has always been to erect Poland into a strong ally and buttress state, which would take the place of Russia in the balance of powers. France has never believed in the new diplomacy, which would do away with special combinations of countries against other combinations. The League of Nations idea has never formed part of the plans of the Quai d'Orsay. France has sought allies who would help her to maintain the present map of Europe. Poland she looks upon as an adjunct who will at once press upon the shoulders of Germany and hold back the Bolshevik invader.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that a special accord was recently entered into between Rumania and Poland. The result will be that as both Rumania and Poland are protected by France, France will have a strong position in eastern Europe. These two countries together form a formidable barrier against Russia, and they are both amenable to French influence.

On the other hand, Poland is desirous of French support in respect of her claims to Upper Silesia, which Germany has tried to retain without the holding of a plebiscite. In Upper Silesia France made herself the champion of Poland against England, which is much less interested in seeing a large Poland, and, indeed, believes that Upper Silesia would be better left under German control. Then Poland expects French aid in improving her position in Danzig. Apart from these territorial and political interests, Poland asks for the economic assistance of France.

### Deplorable Conditions

The conditions in Poland are deplorable. The Polish mark has sunk to the lowest depths. The administration, through want of experience, is in chaos. Poland is ill equipped and has no technical advisers. There are few cities that are in worse plight than is Poland. Obviously, although France does not enjoy financial prosperity she can be of much service to Poland.

But it must not be supposed that France now wishes to countenance any more of the wild projects of expansion that have misled Poland into dubious paths. Even the best friends of Poland cannot close their eyes to the fact that she has sought military adventures and has quarreled with her neighbors. Including Lithuania and Czechoslovakia, and indeed seems to have developed an imperialism that is extremely dangerous for the peace of Europe. It has been made a reproach against France that she has encouraged Poland in this way and has not sufficiently insisted upon the necessity of consolidating the new-found liberties, and of striving for prosperity rather than for so-called military glory. Whatever truth there may be in these allegations, the French President is believed to have intimated clearly to Marshal Pilsudski that Poland is expected to refrain from all aggression. French journals which have rightly or wrongly gained the reputation of being militarist, have issued solemn warnings to Poland and have declared that France can be no party to any attacks on Russia which have for their object the addition of territories which are rightly Russian.

### Poland's True Peril

The true peril that menaces Poland, writes Fernand in the "Echo de Paris," is any policy that would lead her to plunge into enterprises in the East capable of turning against her the Russian masses, and so diminishing her solidarity in the West where her frontiers are also the frontiers of Germany. On all hands there are addressed to Poland counsels of moderation. The experiences of 1920 should suffice. Poland is for France one of the pillars of the Versailles Treaty. Anything which may serve to weaken that pillar is against French interests. All the signs point to the existence of pledges exchanged between France and Poland. France, while friendly to Poland, is in a difficult position since

she is also friendly to the Russian nationalists, who will undoubtedly make war on Poland if ever they return to power and if at Riga Poland obliges the Bolsheviks to agree to frontiers that are not defensible on ethnographical grounds. It is for this reason that Liberals are somewhat alarmed at the possible existence of diplomatic agreements which would not leave to France a free choice in the event of a conflict breaking out between Russia and Poland. The French Premier is called upon to make a clear statement and to disclose any pact whether elaborated in writing or tacit between the two presidents. Any alliance which has for object the maintenance of order may be useful in the present state of Europe, but it is unfortunate that alliances are nearly always, even when of a defensive character, more or less directed against another country. The Franco-Polish alliance is directed against Germany and the Franco-Polono-Rumanian alliance is directed against Russia. It is indeed hoped in certain diplomatic circles to bring Czechoslovakia into the combination.

### Much Misgiving

As an example of French opinion which is opposed to these alliances, the following quotation from the "Er Nouvelle" is interesting: "To ally ourselves with Poland is to assure a counter weight against Germany and a barrier against Bolshevism. But it is also to associate ourselves with the state, whose present ambitions lead right toward a reactionary, militarist and bellicose policy. The alliance multiplies the occasions of conflict into which France may be dragged. In any case we shall have to consent to heavy financial sacrifices. The question should be carefully studied before any definite decisions are taken, and historical and sentimental considerations should be put aside."

Despite the sympathy which certainly reigns in France for Poland, and the admiration that most Frenchmen have for the personality of Marshal Pilsudski, it will be seen that there is much misgiving concerning the recent negotiations between the two governments of France and Poland, and the country is not content to perpetuate the system of secret treaties or understandings that have already wrought so much harm in Europe.

## ST. LAWRENCE RIVER IMPROVEMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Correspondence with the Dominion Government regarding the improvement of the St. Lawrence ship channel was read at a meeting of the council of the Montreal Board of Trade recently. The circumstance that the water in the ship channel was so low toward the end of the 1920 season of navigation that the port warden of Montreal was constrained to refuse to allow several vessels to carry their full cargo capacity when leaving this harbor, caused the council to address C. C. Baillanly, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, calling his attention to this fact and stating that the council was confident that he would appreciate the vital necessity in the interests not only of the port of Montreal but of the trade of Canada, of the government taking such steps as may be necessary to maintain and increase the depth of water in the St. Lawrence ship channel.

The Minister in replying wrote in part as follows: "This condition, I am informed, was mainly due to lack of precipitation and the very low level of the water in the upper lakes, particularly Lake Ontario. With regard to the reference to further development of the St. Lawrence ship channel below Montreal, I need scarcely assure your council of the very deep interest that I have always taken in this project, both personally and as a member of the government. It is my aim, as well as that of the government, to continue the further development and improvement of navigation from Montreal to the sea to as great and rapid an extent as the circumstances permit."

## SHARE IN CONTROL OR SHARE IN PROFIT?

Immediate Future in Britain May Witness Advances in Joint Control and Increased Cooperation Among Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—There can be no doubt but that structural alterations are needed in the industrial edifice of Great Britain if there is to be peace and harmony between employers and workers. The old system, under which the workman was merely a "hand," an outsider, to be taken on or turned off at will, with no part or lot in the business in which he worked, except on a mere weekly or daily wage footing, is rapidly being discredited, not, surprising to relate, because of the discontent of the worker alone, but also because of the dissatisfaction of the most far-seeing of the employers. The heads of many great businesses are bringing to this problem the same acumen which they have shown in building up their successful enterprises, and are probing into the root causes of the instability of present-day relationships between Capital and Labor.

### Ending Labor Discontent

Such great business men as Lord Leverhulme and the Cadburys have for many years added the saving salt of human kindness to their dealings with their workpeople. The profit-sharing schemes of such firms as the Leverhulme companies have, indeed, practically ended Labor discontent so far as they are concerned. And to such examples as these is now to be added, very probably, the very welcome instance of the coal mining industry. The coal owners and the miners are reported to be framing a scheme for the permanent regulation of wages which shall provide for two-thirds of the profits to be devoted to wages and the remainder to dividends, the divisible profits being those remaining after a fixed minimum wage and a fixed return upon capital have been paid.

The possibilities of peace and development in this great industry which would follow the application of a scheme of profit sharing are such as would undoubtedly focus general attention upon this matter of allaying industrial unrest. Meanwhile it must be admitted, as an encouraging augury for the success of the proposal, that under the terms of the agreement reached after the coal strike of last autumn there has been a large increase in output, which is a proof that the cooperation of the men has been secured. The proposals under discussion would undoubtedly increase this desirable result.

### Cooperation of Worker

At the same time, however, that a share in profits is being recommended in one great industry, the remedy proposed in another and almost equally important public concern is a share in control. The three unions of railway workers (the National Union of Railwaymen, the Clerks and the Locomotive Engineers) have recently taken united action with the special purpose of demanding a measure of control in the working of the British railway system. The fact that the railway companies are opposed to this policy does not lessen its value as a method by which the cooperation of the worker can be secured.

The vital question of the workers' status is raised in a far more definite form under this proposal than under the system of profit sharing. In fact, it brings to the front the underlying philosophy of the movement toward industrial self-government. This movement has found tangible expression in the building guilds, recently described in The Christian Science Monitor. The advocates of this solution claim that it is more important from the standpoint of human dignity and

independence for the worker to obtain a voice in the management of his working life than a share in the profits. It is a difference, they assert, between a psychological and a material remedy.

### Success of Guilds

This point has been emphasized in a remarkable interview with E. G. Hobson, the organizer of the building guilds, which recently appeared in the Manchester Guardian. The success of the guilds, he states, is based not on such considerations as payment of wage for time lost in wet weather, but on the factor of control. And he applies the supreme test, the practical business criterion, of output. Whereas it has been asserted that only 300 bricks a day are being laid by some bricklayers, under the guild the number is 800. This is solid proof of the efficacy of the plan under discussion.

That this solution of industrial difficulty is being widely adopted by workers in various callings is evident from the proceedings of the various conferences and meetings of trade and professional organizations during recent months. Not only the railwaymen, but also the miners, the postal unions, and other manual workers, have claimed joint control. More striking still is the fact that this idea has been taken up among professional organizations. Civil servants, for instance, organized in the Civil Service Alliance, have expressed this aspiration, and a very notable instance is that of the school teachers. The National Union of Teachers, the largest teachers' organization in the world, has definitely asked for "full partnership in administration."

### Whitley Councils

Employers have noted this claim and have to some degree recognized it. The Whitley committees, which have been set up in many trades, have been of great use in bringing masters and men into contact in managing the affairs of the trades concerned. The Railway Gazette, which represents the views of the railway managements, states that the settling up of Whitley councils is a desirable method of satisfying the claims of the three railway unions mentioned above. The goal of the movement, however, is not limited to Whitley committees, but consists in the attainment of an effective voice in control.

There is no doubt but that the immediate future will witness many advances in this direction, and it is to be expected that every such extension will be followed by increased cooperation on the part of the workers, and greater efficiency and stability in business.

### TASMANIA'S EDUCATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—Steps are being taken to put into operation in Tasmania as early as possible a scheme for the continuous education of the children of incapacitated soldiers from the termination of the primary stage at 13 years without a break, if necessary, up to the age of 20. There are 500 children between the ages of 1 and 16 of disabled soldiers in Tasmania, but it is not expected that all these will take advantage of the facilities for higher education to be offered. Each of the leading secondary schools in Tasmania is expected to offer a scholarship. The private funds for the scheme are being supplemented by a grant from the Commonwealth Government.

## ELECTRIC RAILWAYS SOUGHT IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Anxiety of the people of the Province to be up and doing in the matter of improving transportation facilities is suggested in the action taken at a meeting here of municipal representatives from towns and villages along the line of the London, Huron and Bruce branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. These municipal representatives decided to ask the Ontario government for full particulars of the cost of electrifying the line, and requested that engineers be assigned to the task of making a survey.

The provincial authorities are also requested to approach the federal government with a view to acquiring the running rights on behalf of the municipalities. This procedure is necessary in view of the fact that the Grand Trunk Railway is soon to be acquired by the Canadian National Railway lines under the federal government's control. The steps taken by the municipalities so far are in line with the expressed policy of the federal government, which some months ago stated through Dr. Ried, Minister of Railways, that after taking over the Grand Trunk the government would probably have no objection to turning over some of the branch lines for electrification. This was the assurance given Sir Adam Beck, when he besought the government at Ottawa for a statement of policy in the matter of hydro-electric radials. It was this which brought about the change in the hydro-electric commission's plans for a network of radials through the Province.

The hydro commission decided that new radials ought not now to be built owing to the possibility of possible paralleling of lines which are soon to be available for municipal ownership and operation. The only opposition so far raised to the electrification of lines such as the London, Huron and Bruce branch of the Grand Trunk is that action should be delayed pending the finding of a royal commission investigating radials; but to this it is answered that the commission is investigating the feasibility of the proposed lines, not the electrification of old. It is also argued that power ought first to be supplied for the farms, before radials are built, but advocates of the scheme point out that electrified branch lines would reduce the cost of electric energy to adjacent farm districts by about \$5 per horsepower.

### UNITED FARMERS ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—Active efforts to extend and strengthen the United Farmers as a political and agricultural organization are being made in all three of the maritime provinces, and, apparently, with a considerable measure of success. One of the more important moves that have been made is that of the United Farmers of New Brunswick in bringing into the Province as organizer William Irvine, a man who had been a leader in the United Farmers' movement in Alberta. He has been exceedingly active in building up the farmers' organization in Prince Edward Island where it is probable that the United Farmers will be in control of the government of the Province in the coming year. In Nova Scotia, the United Farmers also have organizers in the field but so far in that Province the farmers' movement, on its political side, does not seem to be making as rapid progress as in New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island.



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## THE OLD-TIME PRINTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Now that a printer and publisher has been elected president of the United States, and another printer and publisher was an aspirant for the same honor, the country has naturally been awakened to a keener interest in the "art preservative," and has focused attention on a craft which has provided big men for every position in life. That two men of the same vocation should at the same time be the political storm center of the whole country, emphasizes the fact that the school of printers to which they belong is not so flourishing as it was.

Where is the old-fashioned printer? With his disappearance, the world loses a type of worker, who from Ben Franklin on, has furnished the country with men who have made their influence felt, not only as master printers and master journalists, but who, through the liberal education and ideals acquired in their training, have swelled the ranks of the learned professions, and become actors, ministers, authors, humorists, and leaders in various lines.

The term "tramp printer" has become one of deep reproach, and justly so. The low grade "tramp printer" has always existed since printing began. Nobody disdains him more than the legitimate follower of Caxton, et al, and there will be no lament when the last tramp printer is heard of no more.

But there is a tendency to designate as "tramp printers" a large body of men who do not deserve to be and are wrongly so designated. In former days all printers were recruited from three distinct classes of apprentices. The lines of cleavage between the three were very straitly drawn.

The first and most important class was composed of the elect: the well-born and well-bred; the ambitious young man who desired a higher education, and who entered a printing office with the intention of learning the business thoroughly, and fitting himself for a position of importance. The printing office was the poor man's university, and highly esteemed as such.

A few generations ago a college or technical training was not easy to acquire. Youths who today go to colleges and advanced institutions of learning are the class who formerly came apprentices in printing and newspaper offices, and it was perfectly natural, as well as indicative of good judgment and ambition, for the youth with little money and no means of getting any, to climb by his house of dreams through the medium of the art of printing. By so doing he not only acquired a liberal education and a liberal culture, but he learned a most honorable trade (practically a profession), at which he was always sure of a good livelihood, but he sharpened his wits and acquired initiative and an amazing knowledge of human nature. A newspaper office was the natural forum and gathering place for all the brightest thinkers and of men in the public eye.

To a new almost extinct class of American printers belonged such shining lights as Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte, Artemus Ward, William Dean Howells, Ben Shillabar, Ope Reade, Charles B. Lewis, and a whole galaxy of good men and good printers. That the system of becoming printers and writers, "through the fingers" was a splendid one, the mere recital of these few names among many, is evidence.

It was natural for men of this stamp to seek to enlarge their knowledge by traveling about the country while they worked at their chosen calling, studying types, gathering local color, and satisfying their desire "strange places far to see." Traveling in those days was not as easy and universal as now. Printers traveled afoot, when there was anything to see, hear or learn thereby. They patronized the railroads when that best served their turn. They were respected and respectable, they paid their way, and if they were not wealthy—why nobody else was, either. When they had absorbed the atmosphere or sights of one place they took the next in which they were interested. They were in no sense "tramp printers," as most people understand the term. When the traveling printer of this first class found his niche, he settled down, and filled it.

It was in this manner that Bayard Taylor, the famous author, traveler and diplomat, covered the United States and Europe. A more polished gentleman and a more graceful writer and poet it would be hard to find in his day, and that his "Views Afoot" were acquired while continuing work as a printer, added rather than detracted from their value.

Most of the old-time printers were writers as well. They gravitated naturally into the writing profession. Not infrequently, too, these newspaper men and the humorists who conducted or contributed columns of humor, set much of their matter, "right out of their heads" at the case. It seemed at or time as though every good American humorist had been a traveling printer at one time or another.

Ben Shillabar's Mrs. Partington and Ike made their debut in the columns of the Boston Post. Artemus Ward hiked all the way from Portland, Maine, to Boston, and then by easy stages to Cleveland, Ohio. En route he studied human nature, gathered local color, making the acquaintance of theatrical and circus people of every type, gradually visualizing in his own imagination that showman through whose mouth he later launched himself into fame. The idea which he acquired as a traveling printer came to fruition while he was on the Plain Dealer in Cleveland.

Some of Ward's biographers endeavor to show that the gentle and witty Artemus was a "tramp printer"—disreputable and an irresponsible never-do-well. He has been greatly maligned, for he was a man of keen insight and a real Yankee for shrewd-

ness. Charles B. Lewis, known and beloved by millions as "M. Quad," the creator of Mr. Bowser, was a traveling printer of the school which is no more.

"Texas Jack" was another aristocrat of printerdom who elected to travel. After walking from Springfield he entered into a Worcester, Massachusetts, daily composing room and asked to "sub." He was tall and gawky, wore a sombrero, top boots, and a long linen duster. He was set to work, but his countrified appearance and retiring manner promptly started the compositors to giving him. "Who is Slag Three?" "Who's the Dutchman that set this take?" "What blacksmith shop was Slag Three raised in?" and similar cutting remarks for Texas Jack's edification were freely bandied about.

The southerner, however, paid no attention to these thrusts. He kept right on sticking type. By and by it became evident that the stranger was far from being the countryman he looked for, he "emptied in" with amazing frequency, and his proof showed no errors.

In the morning it developed that "Texas Jack" had outstripped the old guard. He had set a string of 11,000 ems, a record never touched, for the time consumed, except by the exceptional "swift." Pocketing his big earnings, the traveling printer gave a farewell salute to the jeers of the night before. "Good day, gentlemen," he said politely, with a courtly bow, and a graceful wave of the sombrero, as he smilingly withdrew.

The second class of printers were those who took up printing because it was a good trade and regarded as on a higher plane than some others. Most of the members of this class had aspirations common to all respectable craftsmen: they hoped to own their own shops in time, and they planned and saved to that end. They were honest and reliable workmen, and a few of this type still turn to printing today, but their number, too, is constantly diminishing. The printing business, as a rule, is not conducive to getting rich quick, and more attractive and better paying opportunities in other trades, as well as changes in the trade itself, have much decreased the number of this class of recruits. Farsighted employing printers are recognizing the seriousness of the shortage of good material for printers, and are endeavoring to make the business more attractive to those choosing a trade.

Typical of this class of printers was "Shortallise" Murray. Murray may have been named after the grammarian, but he was merely "Shortallise" to us because he always spoke of "shortallising" words. The first day he favored the office with his services he broke the silence by looking up from his case and solemnly inquiring: "How do you shortallise secretary here?" He was told the office style of abbreviating, but the nickname "Shortallise" was his from that day forth.

"Shortallise" had worked in nearly every large printing office, except some in the largest cities, in the United States and Canada. He was honest. When he reached our office he usually liked to stay for some time, partly because the editor had a dog which helped "Shortallise" defeat the

demanded his wrathful superior. "You may go. You're discharged." "Why, Mr. Lenox," returned Aleck in a shocked tone. "Do ye think I'll be mean enough to leave ye now, with all this work? No, no, Mr. Lenox. Ye little know Alexander Cameron if ye think that. I'll never desert ye, Mr. Lenox, never! Just count on Aleck every time!" He stayed.

The third and lowest class of printers comprised those who simply drifted into the business, or who failed to make good at the trade. From this class came the genuine tramp printer. He is still with us. The quality, never very good, has been steadily deteriorating, and the modern tramp printer is more "tramp" and less printer than ever before. The general public too often has formed its opinions of printers in general from this sorry class. The old-time tramp printer was usually "an amusing cuss," as Artemus Ward would say.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine — An act which provides that if a parent or a guardian of a pupil in the public schools shall present a signed statement to the school committee of any city or town that such parent or guardian is opposed to vaccination that student shall be excluded from vaccination except in the event of "an epidemic of smallpox," was reported favorably by the legislative committee on education. Other measures indorsed were those which require the teaching of American history and civil government in public and private schools, and the establishment of a temperance day in the public schools.

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## COOPERATION IN FORESTRY POLICY

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large," Mr. Greeley explains, "upon how effectively and how equitably these different things are worked out and tied together. They are all parts of one whole. The national government can hardly step in and order the owner of land to reforest it if the state overburdens the growing timber with taxes or exposes the growing timber, through the inadequacy of its laws, to serious hazard from forest fires. It seems to me that the states, with their recognized police and taxing powers, are in a position to keep these three things in step with each other and work them out to a fair and practical solution where the federal government is not. Furthermore, whatever the federal government may attempt in regulating what forest owners may or may not do, our states undoubtedly have jurisdiction in the same field."

It would be wiser to build up than to discard the state agencies now functioning in the interests of forestry, Mr. Greeley says. Pointing out the success of federal cooperation rather than authority in other instances, he questions the advisability of too much national government power over the mechanics of reforestation.

"Let the national government," Mr. Greeley urges, "then determine and put before each state the measures essential to keep its forest lands in continuous timber crops. Let the government offer financial aid to any state which will put into effect and live up to these requirements. Obviously the expenditure of national funds must be made a safe investment in timber production. This calls for an effective system of forest fire prevention, either maintained by the state itself or made compulsory upon its forest owners. It calls for some plan, adapted to local conditions, of fireproofing the woods, of overcoming the hazard created by logging operations, such as the burning of slashings or special patrols of slashed areas. And the federal requirements should also include, as rapidly as it may practically be asked, that the state shall control the cutting of existing timber to the extent necessary to get a new crop of timber started."

Such a cooperative program, Mr. Greeley explains, would cover a wide range, including production and distribution of trees for planting, giving of advice, and the important question, fire protection. This question, he asserts, is of first consideration because of the burning of from eight to ten millions of young forest growth every year—a "preventable drain upon the forest resources." Mr. Greeley points out that if the fire hazard can be brought down to an insurable risk, three-fourths of the problem will be solved.

"Yet fire prevention is not an end in itself," he concludes, "it is a means to the continuous production of timber on forest lands. Success will be measured by acres of growing forests. We must have the kind of fire protection that will actually put young forests on cutover lands as far as keeping out fire will do so. Nor can we stop there. What we are after is the production of timber. As rapidly as the fire hazard is brought under control, other common-sense measures necessary to put growing forests upon the land should be required, keeping within the limits of fairness and practicability. Where the leaving of seed trees or of small classes of timber are necessary and reasonable in relation to the fire hazard as it exists, they should be made requirements of federal cooperation."

"The United States has reached the turning point in its forest resources. Either we must quit using wood as our social and industrial development demands or we must find a way to grow wood upon our millions of acres of idle land. The problem is a challenge to our American common sense, to our capacity for cooperation, and our ability to adapt old conceptions of private and public interest to present-day needs of national efficiency."

With regard to strict federal regulation of forest lands of private ownership, the forestry chief questions the practicability of too wide exercise of federal power over private property. He points out that, viewing growing of timber as a public utility, the owner must be given tax consideration while the crops are maturing, must be protected from negligence with regard to fires, and must be required to exercise the precautions and practices necessary to reforestation.

"Reforestation will depend, by and

## LIBERIANS TELL OF LOAN PLANS

Mission in the United States to Complete Negotiations — Extensive Program of Public Improvements Has Been Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The Liberian plenipotentiary mission, led by Charles D. B. King, President of the Republic of Liberia, arrived here on the Panhandle State of the United States Mail Steamship Company Line, to conclude negotiations for a loan of \$5,000,000, which negotiations were begun in September, 1918. President King told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that his country not only was eager to complete the loan in order to enter on an extensive program of public improvements, but also desired to establish commercial relations with the United States and to interest American business men in opportunities open to them in Liberia.

"The Liberian Republic, the effort of Negroes for the national development of their own race, is proving a success, and Negroes from everywhere are welcome to join us," said President King. "We are eager to improve our harbors, extend telephonic communication, install a telegraph system, build railroads, increase facilities for industrial education and carry out many other public improvements. We are eager to increase our trade with the United States. We are an agricultural country and we must import manufactured goods, clothes, shoes, machinery and also meats, cereals and other supplies."

"We export a great deal of palm oil and vegetable oils, some of which are used for edible purposes, some for the making of soap, lubricants, etc. We can also raise sugar cane—there is an opportunity for American interests—and various other things indigenous to a tropical climate. "At present, on account of the condition of international exchange, we trade almost exclusively with England, as English currency is used in Liberia as well as a decimal system of money of our own which is similar to that of the United States; it is too expensive to deal with the United States at present rates. We also barter goods; the barter system has been in vogue with us for some time and is still in some parts of the country."

President King said that he would propose the establishment of an American bank in Liberia as a means of helping stabilize exchange. The Government of the Republic of Liberia was modeled after that of the United States, he said, with a President and a Legislature consisting of two houses. There were also two political parties in the country, the Republicans, who were more conserva-

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active, and the Whigs, the more progressive. President King belongs to the Whig Party, which are opponents to the Republican Party in the United States.

Use of the Loan

John L. Morris, Secretary of the Treasury in the former Administration and a member of the mission, gave The Christian Science Monitor representative more details regarding the uses to which the American loan is to be put. A survey of the Republic's four harbors has been completed by American engineers, he said, and the government is eager to begin the improvement of the main port, that of Monrovia, the capital city. It is also desired, he continued, to rebuild the roads according to the best modern methods in order that they may be strong enough to permit motor truck transportation pending the building of railroads. Road building is difficult, President King said, because of the heavy rainfall.

Monrovia has an American telephone system, Mr. Morris continued, and it is desirable to extend that throughout the country, also to establish a telegraph system. It already has cable communications and two wireless stations. Liberia has a public school system modeled after that of America, with compulsory education. It is desired to increase the facilities for industrial education for both boys and girls. One such school, Donovon Institute, has been started. There, in addition to agricultural training, boys are taught mechanical trades and the girls domestic science. Modern American methods are being taught as far as possible.

Liberia is a country of some 43,000 square miles, with a homogeneous population of approximately 3,000,000. Because of the homogeneity of the people, Mr. Morris said, there is a fine feeling of cooperation among them, a unity of thought and endeavor, and no labor difficulties.

PRIVATE RAILROAD INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

**Demand Continues for Fancy Footwear, but Call for Regular Stocks Is Light—Tanners Are Buying But Few Hides**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Despite the better tone to the shoe market, business still lacks that universality of action so proverbial at this season. Factories producing ladies' summer footwear are being driven to their capacity, but those specializing men's shoes, either work or semi-dress, for the wholesale trade, are remarkably quiet.

This condition applies with equal force to all shoe manufacturing centers in the country. It is gratifying, however, to find that the long spell of dullness has been broken, if only partially, as it shows that the so-called consumers' strike is more or less faltering, and might wholly disappear were the retailers willing to forgo that easy profit-taking practice which was an outgrowth of the war period, and follow the example set by manufacturers and wholesale dealers by liquidating values down to present rates.

So great is the demand for novelties, cut from kid, suede, and calf, that the Boston shoe market has been swept clean of such low-cut, buyers short of them making liberal offers, if immediate shipments are guaranteed. Such a situation naturally keeps prices firm on these grades of footwear.

Notwithstanding this exceptional condition, prices are firm even on grades which are for the moment out of the running, because of the fact that all shoes are figured on a basis of today's low price of shoe materials. Reports from important western shoe markets coincide with conditions in the east; still, amid these perplexities, pessimism is conspicuously absent, though that element may come to the front if buying remains dormant till it is too late to secure orders for the spring and summer business.

## The Packer Hide Market

Business in the packer hide market is slim, slack, and spotty. Even low prices do not bring from the tanners orders for hides that cannot be applied to some special want. Last week's sale of hides suitable for the automobile and bag trades was fairly good, but for shoe leather, of pull-off prior to January, the sales reported were 10,000 heavy native cows at 11 cents, and 6000 June to December native steers at 14 cents; otherwise the market was void of action worthy of notice.

Tanners are waiting for a few hides, because they are selling but a few sides, and now that the spring season is so well along buyers are showing less and less interest in the winter grubby stock, at present prices.

A prominent tanner stated, that as but little leather is selling and it won't be long before spring and summer hides will figure in the offers, prices for the winter pull-offs are apt to sag still further, as they are accumulating, even under a small slaughter, and it is the desire of all packers to clean their warehouse floors of their grubby stock prior to the receipt of the prime summer qualities.

In a broad way the hide market is simply waiting for a demand, therefore there is little to report of a cheery character; on the contrary, if facts could be uncovered, conditions might be revealed which would further increase the caution now so conspicuous in all large operations.

## The Leather Markets

There is as yet no broad demand in the leather markets, topmost grades of sole and upper leather getting what business there is, and some of these are sold up. Notwithstanding this spotty condition noted in the sales prices seem to have struck bottom figures, quotations varying but little.

Hemlock sole leather, top grade, dry hide overweight is listed at 36 cents; untoned steer backs 55 cents; cow backs 50 cents. Oak sole is fairly active in the lighter weight, steer backs bringing 60 cents to 60 cents. Scarcely anything doing in the heavy weights. Top selections of light hides are still held at 90 cents. Philadelphia reports a steady call for light backs, and bends at a little higher price than quoted in the Boston market.

Conditions in the upper leather markets are practically the same as above noted, that is to say, the popular tanagers are moving well; colored buck and the best selections of smooth finished colored leather are reported as sold ahead of receipts, manufacturers of ladies' shoes and the finer styles of men's footwear having difficulty in obtaining enough of these finishes to meet their obligations.

Side upper leather tanners report a similarity of conditions, business centering around the fashionable finishes. The most persistent demand is for buck, dealers being well sold up on the gray and brown colors at prices ranging from 20 cents to 35 cents, extra choice stock bringing 50 cents to 60 cents. Heavy waterproof leather is held firmly at 30 cents to 35 cents. Glazed kid is in good demand from the top down to the lower grades; still, in volume, it is yet some distance away from normality. While prices average low, choice skins, for both men's and ladies' high-grade shoes, sell up to \$1.10, then drop to 90 cents according to quality.

A smart call is reported for colors from 70 cents to 75 cents, but the larger sales are for skins ranging in price from 30 cents to 50 cents.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The current common labor rate of 37 cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime, in Mahoning and Shenango valleys among independent of the United States is said to be nearly double the rate paid in January, 1916, before advances started. This compares with 30 cents an hour straight time, with no overtime, paid in certain eastern mills, and with 35 cents paid by Buffalo Ironworks.

Plans for building operations for the borough of Manhattan, New York, filed in February, show a total of \$3,861,360, compared with \$9,933,500 for 33 buildings in February, 1920. No plans were filed for schools and dwellings, office buildings and garages accounting for a large part of the total.

German, Swiss and French banks are reported to be perfecting the establishment of the International Petroleum Union of Zurich as a holding company for a large percentage of the share capital of the Deutsche Esedol Company of Berlin and the Societe des Petroles de Dembrova of Paris.

It is reported that the price of the 1920 wheat crop in France will be maintained at 100 francs per quintal.

Two textile exhibitions, said to be the largest in the world, are about to open in London. The first will embrace clothing, outfitting, and woolen trades, and will run from March 8 to March 18. The second will cover drapery, textile, and women's wear divisions, being scheduled for April 4 to 15.

Advices received in London from Barcelona say that 24 textile factories have closed because of a crisis in the cotton trade.

The Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay have reduced their rates of discount 1 per cent each to 6 per cent. The 7 per cent rate of the Bank of Bengal had been in effect since November 19 last and that of the Bank of Bombay since November 12 last.

The Government of British India has increased the duty on automobiles from 7 1/2 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent ad valorem, effective March 1, 1921, a cablegram to the United States Department of Commerce reports.

The Cuban Sugar Commission continues withdrawn from the market but may soon be in a position to offer some old crop sugar. Of the sales of first 100,000 tons, 65,000 were sold to United States ports at 4 1/2 cents, c and f, and 35,000 to European and Canadian destinations at 4.60 cents f. o. b.

The International Petroleum Company's gas well in the Toteo district, Mexico, has developed a flow of oil estimated at 40,000 barrels daily. Gasser brought in by the Mexican Oil Company in the same district is also increasing its flow of oil and promises to be another big producer.

The Standard Oil Company will soon start to build a new skyscraper to cover the Beaver Street block from Broadway to New Street, New York. Land and building will cost \$18,000,000; top of the tower to be 480 feet high.

## LONDON MARKETS LACK STEADINESS

LONDON, England—No feeling of decision was observed in the city yesterday following the declining down of the conference between the representatives of the Allies and the delegates from Germany as to reparations. The stock exchange markets, however, lacked steadiness in the main.

French loans were well maintained, but gilt-edged investment issues dropped. With the revolution against the Bolsheviks extending, Russian descriptions were harder, discounting the impending cessation of government control.

Home rails showed fresh buoyancy. The group also was aided by expectations of lower wages. There was profit taking in Canadian Pacific, but South American rails were firm.

The oil group was firm. Industrials were irregular. Hudson's Bay was 5 13-16. There was little interest in Kaffirs, which were idle.

Consols for money 4 1/2%. Grand Trunk 4 1/2%. De Beers 9 1/2%. Rand mines 2 1/2%, bar silver 1 1/4%. per ounce, money 5 1/2% per cent. Discount rates—short, 7 per cent; three months 6 1/2% to 6 11-16.

## COAL COMPANY'S 150% CASH DIVIDEND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A 150 per cent special cash dividend on its \$9,210,000 stock outstanding, of which dividend \$12,724,000 goes to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has been declared by the Leigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. The dividend was declared because of the necessity imposed upon the road by the Reading segregation, of disposing of its Leigh and Wilkes-Barre stock, and by a modification of the segregation decree the coal company was permitted to declare any dividend warranted by its financial condition. The total dividend was \$12,724,000.

Through the Central New Jersey the Leigh company is controlled by Reading. For 35 years prior to 1913 the coal company paid no dividends, accumulating a large surplus.

## TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—The total gold output of the mines of the Transvaal for January amounted to 651,593 ounces. The production in December was 632,215 ounces, and in January, 1920, 671,050 ounces.

## BARTER AS ANSWER TO TRADE PROBLEM

**Banker Says Certain Amount of Direct Exchange Is Possible, But Points Out What Are Regarded As Some Difficulties**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Barter up to a certain point is possible as a solution of the world's economic problem, and a certain amount of it is being done; but primitive methods will not suffice to meet the full demands of the situation, for the most difficult feature of the problem is maldistribution and not exchange, according to John McHugh, director of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation. Asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to express his view of the desirability of bringing world trade temporarily back to a barter basis, Mr. McHugh said:

"An utterly abnormal condition is rapidly developing in our international commerce, and it is bringing forth with increasing emphasis a suggestion that in the period immediately before us we will be compelled by circumstances to conduct our trade on the primitive basis of barter. This suggestion comes not alone from theorists. Practical men of affairs, whose export orders have diminished since the peak of activity was reached last year and whose foreign orders cannot be adequately financed under existing terms of credit, have seriously urged that this suggestion be recognized and means be provided for bartering American products that are needed abroad for foreign products that are needed here.

## Foreign Buying Greatly Reduced

"People abroad who require American goods cannot immediately pay cash for their purchases, and because they have drawn extensively upon existing credits for payment, foreign buying has in considerable measure stopped. Thus with the necessary supplies of gold unavailable and with the machinery of international credit apparently incapable of contributing adequately toward the general distribution of the world's commodities, it is little wonder that men are saying that it might be better to return to the primitive conditions of barter.

"Under existing circumstances it is useless to suggest that needy people pay for what they require with cash. Gold, the international currency, is not available abroad in sufficient quantity. It is for that reason, largely, that the American dollar is at an undervalued premium in nearly every country of the world, the premium ranging all the way from 20 per cent to 500 and 1000 per cent. A bushel of grain, for example, that sells for \$2 on the Atlantic seaboard requires on the part of the purchaser in Italy the payment of 50 lire; at the normal rate of exchange the cost to the Italian purchaser with the American value exactly today would have been 10 lire. For the same bushel of wheat costing \$2 on the Atlantic seaboard, the German buyer would now have to pay 130 marks; at the normal rate of exchange the cost to him at that American price would have been 8 marks.

"It is properly said that the world cannot sit helpless because the machinery of its own civilization has ceased properly to function. If the world's commerce is to go on, distribution must be restored. People anxious to work must be freed from the restrictions imposed by their temporary inability to pay for raw materials and nations afflicted with raw materials must likewise be freed from the obstructions that prevent them from selling those materials to countries which need them.

"Just how far, however, is it possible for business men to consider the solution of barter to the world's pressing industrial problem? Barter up to a certain point is possible, but turning back the clock of time and conducting twentieth century affairs in the manner in which affairs of the tenth century were conducted hardly will maintain American export and import trade in a volume sufficient to promote the welfare and prosperity of the millions of producers, a certain percentage of whose output must find outlet in foreign markets and a certain percentage of whose requirements must be supplied from abroad.

## Value of Banking and Credit

"Our export trade last year reached a value of \$8,000,000,000; our import trade was more than \$5,000,000,000. Every transaction that made up these huge totals was supplemented and aided by the delicate machinery of banking and credit; that modern civilization evolved in generations past. It is not conceivable that any such volume of trade as the figures for 1920 indicate could be duplicated by any system of barter; for while it is true that the American farmer ultimately exchanges his wheat, corn or cotton for imported rubber, or nitrates, he does not do this in the neighborhood way in which his boy exchanges an apple for a top; he is absolutely dependent upon our current system of merchandising and credit to facilitate exchange for him.

True enough, in our own foreign trade a certain amount of barter has gone on for some time. Certain American exporters are shipping materials into certain foreign countries and in return are receiving cash and taking materials produced in those countries, bringing them back to the United States for sale. For example, a certain manufacturer of typewriters is reported to have taken in return for his products a certain quantity of eggs and bristles. A certain manufacturer of American locomotives is said to have

taken oil in return for his products. A certain manufacturer of electrical equipment is reported to have taken silk and pottery. This shows that barter is not only possible, but is practical. At the same time, however, we must be aware that barter may prove highly unprofitable, for, having set a certain value upon his typewriters, locomotives and electrical equipment, the American manufacturer takes in return a commodity for which he must seek a market and in doing this he must take all the risks that are imposed.

"An American manufacturer is by nature not an importer and should he import eggs a time when eggs were glutted in his home market he would be compelled to seek a market elsewhere—he might of necessity become an exporter of eggs and perhaps take in return for them still other commodities. A manufacturer of farm machinery in Illinois, exchanging his products in China for eggs, finding the American-egg market glutted, might send these eggs to Rumania and exchange them for bristles, sending these bristles to Australia in return for wool, the wool to be brought to America and sold in the open market for what the commodity will bring.

"Civilization has built up a delicate and complicated machine to contribute to man's wants, which have multiplied greatly since the days of original barter. The days when one man turned the ground over with a stick in order to plant his seed, and another killed his meat with a sling, shot, wants were simple and sharpened sticks might quite well have been traded for a leather sling; a medium of exchange and a standard of value were not necessary. But we have advanced a long way since that time, and apart from every other consideration, an ultimate medium of exchange and standard of value must be maintained if business is to go forward and prosper.

## Maldistribution Greatest Problem

"After all, the world's greatest problem is not that of exchange, but it is of maldistribution. One part of the world has too little for its welfare; another has too much. No system of barter can permanently remedy this. Broadly speaking, what is needed is a scientific system of merchandising and credit. The American people are producing more than other people and must find a means of distributing their surplus products in order not only that the welfare of their people may be promoted, but in order that their own prosperity may continue. The productive capacity of the United States was greatly enlarged by the exigencies of the war at the same time that the productive capacity of other people was reduced. No system of barter will immediately correct this.

"What will correct it is a reasonable system of credit which will distribute the surplus products of America to markets elsewhere, where industries people embarrassed by the hardships of the past six years may utilize the surplus for their welfare. If this credit is granted for a sufficiently long time the prosperity of these needy people can and will be reestablished and repayment will be made. On the other hand, if this credit is not extended, the whole standard of civilization among the needy people of the world will be lowered by their economic circumstances.

"If it is true that the wealth of a country lies in the ability of its people to work, it is manifest that to restore the wealth of America's foreign customers it will be necessary to restore them to work. The machinery for long term credit can be set up and should be set up at the earliest possible moment. An amendment to the Federal Reserve Act termed the Edge Law authorizes the organization of banking institutions that can, in return for adequate security, extend credit with which foreign purchasers can secure American goods. Under the authorization of this act, a group of leading American business men and bankers have launched the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, to the stock of which subscriptions are now being received. It is my belief that only as we extend credit to foreign buyers of our goods can we restore their welfare. If we maintain our export trade, not only in our own interest, but in the interest of the entire world.

## Foreign Trade Financing

"The organization of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation with a capital of \$100,000,000, fully subscribed, but not necessarily all paid in at the beginning, would, I secure, have a very stabilizing influence. When it commenced to function I am sure we would all find that it would have a still more stabilizing effect and it would not be long before we would find reflection in foreign exchange conditions. The chief function of the proposed Foreign Trade Financing Corporation would be to place American dollars at the disposal of those of other countries who could afford to borrow them on long time and who could satisfy us by giving us security that would warrant the making of such long time loans.

"It is surely plain to be seen that if this were done on a large scale it would at once have a stabilizing influence. Of course, it will take time to bring this about, but there always must be a starting-point, and the longer we put off the starting the further off will be the beneficial effects to be secured. In my opinion it is the only solution, but it remains to be seen whether a sufficient number of our bankers and business men sufficiently recognize this to cooperate in bringing such a corporation into existence. It cannot be done unless by and through cooperation not only in furnishing its capital but in seeing that it operates along the lines for which it is organized and to the maximum of its ability as soon as possible."

## SCOTTISH WOOLEN MILL CONDITIONS

**Part of Industry Is Able to Keep All Looms Running Full Time on Old Orders, but Very Little New Business Is Coming In**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWICK, Scotland—A few of the Scottish tweed manufacturers are still able to keep all their looms full running, mainly, however, in an endeavor to get the remainder of their spring orders executed in time, than because of any pressure of general business. Some merchants are asking that only a portion of these goods be delivered, and that the remainder be held over for some months. The whole difficulty lies in the financial position, merchants, generally, being only able to finance a certain amount, because they are still carrying large stocks of winter goods as well as making goods carried over from last spring. All of them can now see the end of the orders they have definitely to execute, and in the course of a very few weeks there will be an addition to the number of factories on short time, and it will be no surprise if some of them decide to close down altogether for a given period.

## Goods for South America

The goods that are being made are mostly fine chevots and good Saxones, with some light worsteds, the latter mainly for the South American markets, but even for these there is meanwhile a rather lessened demand. A few new orders have been received from the United States of America, but not sufficient to make any appreciable difference in trade, and there is little or nothing doing with Canada or Australia. There is a feeling that if woools do not fall further than their present level it will assist in the way of stabilizing trade, but it is fallacious for the general public to expect that the price of good Scottish tweeds can come down to anything like pre-war prices so long as wages, generally, remain at the present high level.

The raw wool itself forms a very small proportion of the cost of a suit of clothes, in most cases not more than 15 per cent. If woools costing, say, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per pound are taken as a basis, a suit cannot be retailed in the cheaper centers below 27 10s. to £10 because of the other higher charges. It is likely that suits will be got at less money for a short time owing to manufacturers, merchants and tailors having had to unload part of their stocks at a sacrifice, but this cannot last long, and when trade becomes more established there will not be a fall below the figures quoted unless a substantial reduction can be made in all manufacturing costs and charges.

## Manufacturers Cut Prices

Manufacturers, generally, have made a voluntary reduction in the price of new spring goods, varying from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard, according to the quality and the price at which they were originally booked. This means a loss to the manufacturers because they bought the material at very high values, and wholesale merchants are expected to make a further reduction to their customers so that it may be easier to do business with the consumers. There has been nothing definite done, however, in regard to stocks which manufacturers hold. Some of these goods have been sold at higher prices than merchants could have got them at when they canceled their orders, and the balance will have to be disposed of as circumstances dictate.

So far as the trade for the winter of 1921 is concerned, comparatively few orders have yet been received, probably not more than an eighth of the normal winter season. The goods for that season are usually made from May to September, and as far as can be seen just now the outlook as regards employment for that period is not at all bright. Although new fresh orders are being received some of the merchants have recently been asking for the delivery of certain prices which they had previously asked to be held over. Presumably they can see their way to dispose of these, and to that extent it is, at least, an encouraging sign, although it is too much to look upon it yet as an approach to the turn of the tide.

## COMBUSTIBLE GAS FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
MOSCOW, Russia—In the districts of Cherny and Kamenny Yar (Tsaritsyn government) enormous gas fields have been found with combustible gas, which may profitably be used in the electrification of the districts. In the Blisk district (Ufa government) near Shamratov village, an oil-bearing area, several hundred kilometers in extent, has also been found.

## Municipal Bonds

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**7%**  
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## DIVIDENDS

The By-Products Coke Company has declared a 10 per cent stock dividend on capital stock, payable March 25 to stock of record March 15.

The Orpheum Circuit, Inc., has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common and of 2 per cent on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The directors of the Continental Motors Company have voted to pass the quarterly dividend on the common stock. Three months ago the dividend on this issue went from 2 to 1 per cent.

The Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock. The common is payable May 16 to holders of record April 25. The preferred is payable April 15 to stock of record March 24.

The Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1 a share on the common and preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable April 30 and the preferred dividend on April 15.

The Niagara Falls Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The American Wholesale Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the stock of the Beech Creek Railroad Company will be paid on April 1 to stock of record March 16.

## TRADE REVIVAL TO BRING COMPETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESTON, England—Addressing the Preston Chamber of Commerce recently, Mr. F. G. Kellaway, the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, said he was hopeful that the much-wished-for trade recovery would not be long delayed. Foreign markets had been glutted with high-priced goods, but these were being steadily disposed of by one means or another. The world hunger for supplies of all kinds remained unsatisfied, and was certain to become increasingly urgent. It must, however, be recognized that the competition which British trade will have to meet in the future is likely to be of exceptional severity, and that success will depend upon the maintenance of quality and reputation, while at the same time producing on the most economical basis. That meant, hard work for all, and freedom for enterprise, greater which, the future prospect was full of encouragement.

## NEW YORK MARKET STOCKS DEPRESSED

NEW YORK, New York—Stock market prices suffered further depreciation yesterday, largely due to the ominous aspects of the foreign situation, indicated in the weakness of international remittances. Oil, grain, and high-grade rails led the list to minimum prices in the final hour. United Fruit, after suffering a setback, made some recovery on the declaration of the regular dividend, closing 2 points lower, at 100 1/2. Crucible, American Car, and Mercantile Marine were heavy. General Asphalt and Atlantic Gulf were among the exceptions to the downward trend. Call money was steady at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 455,500 shares.

The market closed irregular: Steel 8 1/4, up 1/4; American Sugar 90, off 1/4; Studebaker 60, up 1/4; Atlantic Gulf 41, up 1; Mexican Petroleum 156 1/2, up 1/2.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tuesday	Monday	Parity
Sterling	\$1.85	\$1.84	\$4.865
France (French)	.0701 1/2	.0718	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0739 1/2	.0750	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1675	—	.1930
Live	.0655 1/2	.0675 1/2	.1930
Cultures	.345	.3425	.4025
German dollar	.0153	.0152	.2380
Canadian dollar	.87 1/2	.877	—
Argentine pesos	.3454	.3476	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0715	—	.1930
Pestetas	.1930	—	.1930
Swedish kronor	.2235	—	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1560	—	.2680
Danish kroner	.1625	—	.2680

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday, March 11.18, May 11.71, July 12.13, October 12.73, December 12.94, Spot quiet, Middling 11.50.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

\$487,000

**Knoxville, Tenn.**

**6% Water Works Refunding Bonds**

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ANNUALS, MATURITIES AND PRICES

\$20,000 Annually March 1, 1922-25 to Yield 5.85%  
20,000 Annually March 1, 1926-29 to Yield 5.75  
20,000 Annually March 1, 1930-33 to Yield 5.60  
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## EAST INDIA TRADE AND PAY QUESTION

**London Merchants Protest Against Proposed Plan to Delay Settling Drafts for Goods Until Value of Rupee Goes Up**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A large meeting of City merchants was held recently at the London Chamber of Commerce, when there was a joint gathering of the East India section, and of indent merchants interested in trade with India. Sir Charles McLeod, president, presided. The gathering was called at short notice to protest against the action of associations of traders in India in advising their members not to pay any drafts for goods supplied until the rupee had again reached 2s. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, putting on record the view of Indian merchants as a whole that any policy of this nature would exercise a disastrous effect on trade not merely now but in the future, and calling upon the government to take what action it could to deal with the situation thus created.

The discussion showed, however, the prevailing view that the government could not do much. One member suggested that the government might place at the disposal of British exporters some of the unoccupied public buildings for use as "go-downs," while another urged that the action of Indian traders was illegal since it was in restraint of trade, and could, therefore, be dealt with by the law. The resolution which protested against any attempt to enforce the payment of drafts at a rate of 10 to the pound sterling, instead of at the market rate of 1s. 5d. per rupee, could not, it was explained, bind individual members as to their own line of policy in the matter. The chairman suggested that there would have to be a reduction, and hinted that some might agree to 25 per cent, but one speaker said that already, both in Bombay and Madras, some British firms were accepting payment at the rate of 10 rupees to the pound sterling.

Most of the speakers paid a tribute to the considerable action of the banks toward British exporters, but on this point there was a good deal of difference of opinion. The chairman, in any case, made it quite clear that the government had no intention of interfering with the rate of exchange, about which he said none of them could predict, though his personal view was it would never again reach 2s. It was suggested that if the government would make it clear that this was its view, the Indian traders would then pay up, since he thought they were holding back for a rise. It was decided to urge the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to endorse the resolution as well as all the other chief chambers in Great Britain, and it was also resolved to cable out all over India the decisions arrived at.

## DENMARK PLANS TO EXPORT BRICKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—There has been some question about shipping bricks from Denmark to the United States of America and there are now negotiations proceeding about exporting bricks from Denmark to England, where there is a distinct shortage of this commodity. Some shipments, both of bricks and roofing tiles, have in fact already taken place and it is expected that a reasonable freight can be arranged with British coal steamers which generally have to undertake the return voyage in ballast. The price of English bricks is at present 74s. to 94s. per 1000, whilst that of Danish is 70 to 80 kroner free on board Danish port. The rise of the Danish kroner will, of course, not facilitate the business but is not considered to prove a very serious obstacle.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—There was little trading in the wheat market yesterday, prices closing a shade under the previous close, with March at 1.66, and May at 1.59. Corn also declined slightly. May closed at 70 1/2 and July at 72 1











## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, March 7, 1921.

SIR PHILIP GIBBS is a true knight of the pen. Sir Galahad could not have behaved with more dignity, propriety, fairness, and force than Sir Philip showed at his Carnegie Hall lecture, when the Irish tried to boot him down. I was in the upper balcony in the midst of a rabble of Sinn Féiners, and I shall certainly copy Sir Philip's platform deportment if ever I am in like case. He was calm, just, and aloof, and when he spoke to the cat-calling, booing Irish, he spoke temperately, but with point. I was not angry. I was amused. Because, being at close quarters, for the first time in my life, with Sinn Féin, I realized how incoherent and inarticulate their remonstrances are.

THEY do not even understand plain English. One of the noisiest of them, thinking I was a sympathizer (I try to be like Paul, all things to all men), said to me: "If only I could catch what he says I'd put a wrench in every time." Instead of which he kept calling out, "We want a Johnny Washington," which amused his companions. Another insisted on shouting comments on what he happened to see and three times over, and when a lady said to him, "Why don't you go back to the Flood," he replied, "I could." It was all very childish and rude. When I asked him in which part of Ireland he was born, he replied, "Cincinnati, Ohio," and when a dark-eyed Irish girl (I would like to have been her friend) hissed at me the words, "Ya, you John Bull," I replied, "How do you know that I was not born in County Cork?" That aroused laughter and geniality. Perhaps that is the right way to meet the Irish question—with laughter, geniality and forgiveness.

SIR PHILIP'S triumph came toward the end of his address. When he said, "I believe the great mass of the American people are friendly to Great Britain," there was hand-clapping, then cheers, then the mighty audience rose, shouted and waved hats and handkerchiefs. The ovation lasted for two minutes. And Sir Philip, looking toward the abashed Sinn Féiners in the balcony, said gravely: "The people in this hall have given you your answer. I have nothing more to say." It was an unheeded ending; it was a lesson to speakers; it was an example of how to take advantage of a rush of appreciation, and to end on the instant of victory.

MY next evening was harmonious. It was a Scottish night, "A Night W' Burns" in a New York club, and watching the moved faces of the audience when the poems were read, and listening to a poem from a Scotsman in praise of what Emerson called "the grand, plain sense" of Burns, I felt glad that my lines are laid in the pleasant ways of poetry, not in politics. It is wonderful how Burns holds together, comforts and inspires the Scot in exile. Little did Robert Burns think when he published his first volume of poems at Kilmarnock in 1786 that his name and fame would be rolling round the world in 1921, gathering strength. After all, nationality is mainly a matter of poetry.

SPEAKING of poetry, my compliments to Miss Edith Allen, poet, of England, for her humor. She calls her new volume "Poems: Good, Bad, and Indifferent," and it is divided into three sections. The first, Good, consists of blank pages. The second, Bad, contains what she considers her weakest productions, and the Indifferent are those that she rather likes. Most poets discard the bad, but few poets are able to judge their own verses.

F. W. BOURDILLON was a happy poet, but he was not a successful one. A man who is known by one poem only cannot be called a success. Bourdillon was the author of "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," a poem that is in the anthologies, and that used to be sung everywhere. I sat next to him once at a public dinner, a genteel, amiable man who looked like a tame William Morris, and who loved to talk of his translation of "Aeneas in Sicily," and his study of the "Roman de la Rose." He disliked Free Verse, Motor Cars and Automatic Lances.

HAVING to take a long train journey I slipped two books into my bag: "Reminiscences of Tolstoy" by Gorky, and "The Army With Banners" by C. R. Kennedy, author of "The Servant in the House." Each held me. What more can books do? The simplicity of Gorky's style is as fine as the simplicity of Tolstoy's thought. Here is the opening of Gorky's notes. Is it not open? Does it not place the reader at once in contact with these two great men? "The thought which beyond others most often and conspicuously gnaws at him is the thought of God. At moments it seems, indeed, not to be a thought of God. He speaks of it less than he would like, but thinks of it always."

"THE Army with Banners" is a dazzle of cleverness, so different from Gorky's precise and deep actualities. "The Army With Banners" might have been a great play. It holds a great idea, but it jumps and glitters too much, and the passages of repose are too few. There should have been more of "Mary Bliss, a Poor Fool." The title is, of course, taken from The Song of Solomon—"Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun and terrible as an army with banners?" "The Place" of the play is an Orphanage. "The Time" is "At the Coming of the Lord."

"MY ANTONIA," by Willis Sibert Cather, is not a new book. It was published in 1918, and two years and a bit is a long life for a contemporary novel. "My Antonia" was

gradually forced upon my notice by the complimentary references to it in literary columns. At last I bought it. I like buying books. I like going against my economic instincts. Well, the first third of "My Antonia" interested me. I said—"Here is a sincere, and an uncommon author." Then my interest flagged; but the concluding third of the book began to enthral me, and I have placed "My Antonia" on the shelf labeled "Books That Count."

IT counts because it is a book of simple art, so hard to achieve. And it is a book of Place—the settlement of the prairie lands of Nebraska. And it is a book of the making of America, the gradual absorption of a group of Bohemians into the nation. A beautiful and subtle tale, or rather a facet of history, shining out and encouraging. I do not wonder that "My Antonia" is recommended to emigrants by the officials of public libraries. It reminds me a little of two of my favorite novels of Place—dealing with Cornwall, England, and Kentucky—"The Column" by Charles Marryat, and "The Choir Invisible" by James Lane Allen.

TO Straight Statements I have added: "I remember vividly another evening, when something led us to talk of Dante's veneration for Virgil. One evening, through the care of a friend, the 'Commedia,' repeating the discourse between Dante and his 'sweet teacher.' I can hear him now, speaking the lines of the poet Statius, who spoke for Dante: 'I was famous on earth with the name which endures longest and honors most. The seeds of my ardor were the sparks from that divine flame whereby more than a thousand have kindled; I speak of the staid, mother to me and nurse to me in poetry.'" (From "My Antonia" by Willis Sibert Cather.)

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are:

"The Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie." Because a reviewer, in whose judgment I trust, calls it, "One of the best American biographies."

"The Mirrors of Downing Street." By A Gentleman With a Duster.

Because Belinda insists that it is by a woman; but I am inclined to think that the author is A. G. Gardiner.

"Life of Queen Victoria." By Lytton Strachey.

Because I am curious to see how the caustic pen of the author of "Eminent Victorians" will treat his monarch, "Mary Stuart." By John Drinkwater.

Because I am going to see the play, and I wonder how it reads. Q. R.

## LESSONS OF THE WAR

The Triumph of Nationalization. By Sir Leo Chiozza Money. London and New York: Cassell & Co. 7s. 6d.

SIR Leo Chiozza Money's new book falls into three parts, before the war, during the war, and in the future, and apart from casual references he deals with Britain only. Briefly and well he shows the middle into which "private enterprise" had led the country, which the war government could not straighten out for years. This should be read by all those who grumble ceaselessly and often causelessly against the government. Even in productive work, "the waste of labor, especially of labor of direction, in ordinary private business is appalling," while much intelligence is lured by immediate profits into needless distributive or parasitic occupations.

SIR Leo is less than just to some industrialists (e. g., British steel and heavy engineering), and as an old "Free Trade" protagonist, he ignores tariffs as a possible factor weakening these and other trades. But it cannot be denied that after "five generations of the Industrial Revolution" the State was handicapped in war by the commercial world's low average standard of efficiency.

Unpleasant, but wholesome, also it is to be reminded how "business as usual" persisted in that world, and was only gradually ousted by loftier conceptions, which indeed never permeated certain business strata. It is more agreeable to turn to good work done by commercial men and civil servants side by side in the War Department. Sir Leo saw the best of this and his picture is a rosy one, but it is true that wherever the government allowed administration on scientific lines by established civil servants, to whom care of public funds is second nature, executive detail being left to business men with expert knowledge, the results were admirable.

These first two sections of the book are really good. But in the third, writing of the future, Sir Leo shirks the difficulties. Government administrators are exposed to far more carping criticism than commercial men; and, much of it more political than economic.

Again, efficiency demands long views, the rejection of popular projects, and expenditure on objects seen remotely with the eye of faith. Democracy wants to spend its surplus, not put it to depreciation reserve. In state employment, too, there is no third party to hold the scales between employer and employed, and industrial disputes become embittered party conflicts. Municipalization has the further defect that it hangs round the neck of its responsible officials controlled by a committee elected for any reason rather than commercial competence.

SIR Leo Money rightly says that in these days of joint stock enterprise all constructive work is done by officials, publicly or privately employed. He ignores the fact that the company official has a free hand while the public official is harassed by the distrust of his employers. This, in the present state of public education, is the practical, if illogical, answer to his plea that nationalization be continued.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Terrorism, and Communism. A Contribution to the Natural History of Revolution. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by W. H. Kerridge. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 8s.

IT is curious to observe that the old nations in Europe which are neighbors to Bolshevism are the least afraid of it. For a very brief space after the first German Revolution there seems to have been some danger of an attempt to imitate Russia; now there is probably nothing more unlikely. In France there was never any risk at all; in England, where Bolshevism is probably less understood than in France or Germany, there is plenty of wild talk but no prospect of even an attempt to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat. Familiarity, in fact, has bred contempt; and the more the evidence accumulated the greater became the misgivings over the few extremists who had felt at first attracted by a new idea. In fact the old nations of Europe are a little biased against revolutions; they have seen so many that they are not inclined to take fright at the latest examples, but to investigate them. Gradually it has become possible to investigate Bolshevism; and the evidence is now fairly complete; as a practical experiment it is completely discredited. The latest, and by no means the least important, witnesses are Mr. Bertrand Russell, Mr. Snowden and Mr. H. G. Wells; and the next step in the investigation of the subject must be to modify, in the light of Bolshevist experience, the theories which led to the Russian catastrophe. These theories, in one form or another, are current amongst vast masses of the people in the greater part of Europe. Before they are again translated into practice they will have to be fairly thoroughly revised; and the time has now come when Europe may be expected to pause for reflection, to analyze and modify and reconsider.

And then only after a more or less prolonged period of brooding, to attempt the next step in political development. For the time being the experimental period is over, and a revival of hard thinking on theory and fundamentals may be expected.

Germany, being nearest to Bolshevism, has moved fastest in this direction. A year ago, action had already given place to reflection, and the most advanced political thinkers in Germany were drawing their conclusions and revising their position in the light of experience. Of the theorists on the progressive wing none was, or is, more eminent than Karl Kautsky. To a certain extent, like so many prophets, he is discredited in his own country. His lucid, forceful prose used once to be inspired with a tremendous faith in ultimate success against tremendous opposition. He now writes, obviously, with some bitterness, feeling that the state he sought to be his friend, and his enemies, that he has been outstripped and left behind, that he is no longer a leader in the same sense as before. The spirit of his work has suffered by this change; but he has the courage of his opinions and his opinions are backed by an astonishing amount of patient study and profound original thinking. These two qualities should command attention even in Germany where the influence of his balanced judgment and a clear, unwavering perception must surely be restored when once the country has the moral and physical strength to return to its old habits of thorough thinking. Abroad, in Europe and in America, Kautsky has never lost his influence, and the British National Labor Press has rendered a real service to political thought by publishing a translation of "Terrorism and Communism."

The essence of the book is pure theory, backed by a thorough knowledge of modern history. The thesis is twofold: first, a destructive argument against the "widely spread idea that terrorism belongs to the history of revolution, and that whoever wants a revolution must somehow come to some sort of terms with terrorism"; and secondly, a constructive, historical explanation of the origins and the raison d'être of terror; of its effects and its inevitable failure. The first argument is illustrated chiefly from the French Revolution of 1789 and especially from the first and second Paris Communes. The second argument is driven home by a scathing analysis of Bolshevik theory and practice in Russia today.

There is no kind of ambiguity about Kautsky's position. He holds strongly the orthodox Marxian view about the materialist interpretation of history, and with characteristic German thoroughness starts by an economic analysis of feudalism and traces from its origin the growth of a proletariat, with special reference to Paris. Then to Revolution; and though he carefully distinguishes the different "motif" of each separate outbreak, he finds in every case the same sources and the same results of terrorism. The terrorist methods of 1794 were "already a sign of the downfall of the Revolution, and in the second Paris Commune 'it was only after the Commune had ceased to exist that the execution of hostages began.' In fact, revolution in theory is the negation of terror. It is provoked by terror and is to abolish terror. Even the upheaval of 1789 'removed some of the most important features which gave the Revolution so cruel and violent a character'; and since then, a humanizing process has been going on all over Europe which has led to a Socialist movement in which 'the idea of carrying anything out by means of terrorism has completely dropped out of the program. That process was interrupted by the brutalizing influence of war; but it will reassert itself.' As a result of the formation of the industrial proletariat and of the

elevation of this latter above the level of the mob proletariat, as a result further and the development of Socialist theory and the establishment of democracy "the revolution of the future will be a struggle of the organized enlightened masses, full of stability and reflection, who do not follow on every impulse, who do not explode over every disadvantage, and who do not become downhearted as the result of failure."

This part of the book is the most interesting and the most important. It is a long, close argument that cannot fairly be reproduced by short quotation, and it is interspersed with the most original and stimulating reflections on social development in all its aspects. "Nothing is more misleading than the confusion between position according to income and position according to class. Poverty and insecurity may make the social position proletarian, but the class position is determined by the sources of income, by its amount." Class divisions are, in Kautsky's view, the real divisions of society; and indeed in this and other respects he is almost painfully Marxian. He attempts to prove his orthodoxy by quoting again and again from Marx or Engels in a way which proves tedious to the unorthodox reader; his thought, in fact, is sometimes hampered by the shackles of his creed. His theory breaks loose; "starvation and a rise in prices" are a direct and necessary consequence of revolution as commonly understood; "the battalions of the Commune were commanded by officers whom they themselves elected; on these lines it is impossible to organize a real fighting army." Here he has the courage and honesty to face facts; and again when he admits, and, indeed, strenuously contends, that "an upheaval which has to be fomented by the leaders, instead of these latter being forced from below," is doomed to failure; and the dictatorship of a minority is a practical and theoretical absurdity. "The type of dictatorship as a form of government lies in personal dictatorship. Class dictatorship is pure nonsense," and leads, in the end, to terror.

This is what has happened in Russia, and to expose this development is the purpose of the second half of the book, "The Communists at Work." "It is not so easy to organize as it is to expatriate. A capitalist concern is a complex organization, which finds its intelligence in the capitalist himself." Here Marxian theory states Kautsky in good stead. The true Marxian is not an emotional enthusiast but a cold, calculating economist; he can see that "an adequate system of popular education demands enormous means and a flourishing state of production"; and that "the working class is not always and in all circumstances mature enough to take over control." Ignoring all this, Bolshevism has transformed "what should have been a social struggle for liberty and for raising the whole of humanity onto a higher plane" and made revolution a mere "outbreak of bitterness and revenge, which led to the worst abuses and tortures, and demoralized the proletariat instead of raising it to the level of a free people," which is a precondition of Socialism.

Kautsky, then, like Bertrand Russell, falls back on theory and preparation instead of practice and immediate action. Democracy is not, as the Bolsheviks assert, an essentially bourgeois institution; it is, on the contrary, the only means of Socialist development. "We shall not be able to leap at one bound out of a capitalist state into the world of a free people." "Ready-made Utopia to introduce by popular decision."

It is a pity that the translation of the book suffers from certain blemishes of style and language which sometimes obscure the sense. We say in English "reign of terror" and do not easily recognize "regiment of terror" as being the same thing. A "residential town" is not what the German means by "residenzstadt"; one does not "convolve" a constitution or speak of "gross industry." But if anyone cannot read the original he should nevertheless read the translation of this masterly and important work.

## AUSTRALIAN PLAYS

Dead Timber and Other Plays. By Louis Esson. London: Hendersons. 2s. 6d.

OF the small band of writers who are striving to plant in Australian soil the seed of a national dramatic literature, the most notable probably is Mr. Louis Esson. The publication in London of a volume of Mr. Esson's one-act dramas, "Dead Timber and Other Plays," by Hendersons, an establishment which for long has specialized in providing English translations of the dramatic masterpieces of various European countries, constitutes a gratifying recognition of the fact that Australian drama, at its best, is possessed of distinctive characteristics and is worthy of the attention of students outside the southern Commonwealth. Mr. Esson, who is at present resident in London, has produced one-act plays to his credit; also three-act comedies in Shavian vein. "The Time Is Not Yet Ripe," which was produced by the Melbourne, Australia, Repertory Theater, but suffered somewhat through being derivative. Of the four plays in the volume under notice, three, "Dead Timber," "The Woman Tamer," and "The Sacred Place," have been staged in Australia under repertory auspices; the fourth, "The Drovers," was written in England and has not yet been presented on the stage.

The beacon which Mr. Esson has chosen for his guide is not the light above the box office of the commercial theater. He does not construct "problem plays"; he is not interested in the "eternal triangle"; nor does he

strive to imitate the "well-made" play, with its nicely arranged puppets and artificially evolved climax. That which, for want of a better word, is vaguely called "atmosphere" is the outstanding characteristic of his work. He is familiar with Australian life in bush and city, and seeks to transfer phases of it to the stage. Probably the most typical of his plays, as undoubtedly it is the strongest in dramatic interest, is "Dead Timber," in which the struggles and disappointments of an "out-back selector" are strikingly depicted. The characters convey the impression of having been rough-hewn from life and then, with infinite artifice and patience, Mr. Esson's plays are written and rewritten, planned and polished, with loving care, molded into dramatic form. "Dead Timber" ends on a high note of ironic tragedy and is as strong in human appeal as some of the little gems of the Irish dramatic movement.

## POLITICAL LIBERTY

Freedom of Speech. By Zechariah Chafee Jr. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe.

"Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for the redress of grievances." Is this simple language an absolute prohibition, like the Eighteenth Amendment, and is it to be taken with complete literalness? Or is it, at the other extreme, a mere expression of preference which can be disregarded in times of emergency because it may conflict with the police power or the war power of the government? Professor Chafee, like many others, is satisfied with neither of these attitudes. He admits that "freedom of speech" cannot have been intended to include slander or incitement to crime. It must have some limitations. On the other hand, he has a bias in favor of a wide practical freedom. He believes the First Amendment was a mandate for a substantial political liberty, which cannot lightly be waived aside. The question is, just where does the boundary run? We need a definition. The courts, in interpreting the Espionage Act and other war legislation, have furnished critics the government's unfavorable speech. But do these definitions represent the final and best judgment of the nation? It is well to have further discussion of the matter, especially from so distinguished an authority as the professor of law in Harvard University.

Mr. Chafee demonstrates at the beginning that the Blackstonian definition, which denied the power to suppress or prevent the utterance, was granted almost unlimited power to punish the speaker, was superseded by the First Amendment. The intention of the amendment was to make possible criticism of the government by doing away altogether with trials for seditious utterances, which had frequently occurred under the common law. The fact that an utterance criticizes the government unfavorably, whether in peace or in war, cannot make it illegal. The only limitation upon utterances, aside from those which are defamatory to individuals, is upon those which may incite to illegal action. The question is, therefore, how far that limitation may be stretched. "The real issue in every free speech controversy" is this: "whether the state can punish all words which have some tendency, however remote, to bring about acts in violation of the law, or only words which directly incite to acts in violation of the law."

The Espionage Act of 1917 Professor Chafee thinks constitutional, because Congress, having the power to declare war and raise armies, has, in consequence, the right to forbid the discouragement of recruiting. But the Espionage Act does not escape the limitations of the Constitution merely by being declared constitutional. It must be interpreted in the light of the free speech clause. And Mr. Chafee argues that it should be interpreted in such a way as to permit the expression of opinion, unless the opinion is expressed in such circumstances as to constitute an immediate and dangerous incitation to law-breaking. In this matter he approves fully of Judge Learned Hand's decision in The Masses case, refusing to condemn agitation which was not direct incitement to violent resistance.

Unfortunately, as Mr. Chafee believes, some of the other courts, including the Supreme Court itself, did not hold this view. They departed from it in the conviction of Eugene Debs and of other less noted protesters, thus making any opposition to the war punishable by heavy terms in prison. Professor Chafee—and many others as well—do not wish to waive their right to agitate for the cessation of some future war of which they may not approve.

It is with a profound respect for the traditions of American liberty, and for its reasons of state, that Mr. Chafee discusses the expulsion of Berger from Congress and of the Socialists from the Assembly at Albany, of the deportations, and other infringements of political rights. These things were in accord with the loose interpretation of the Espionage Act, and with the harsher laws passed by the states, and demonstrate the danger which arises when a nation begins to think lightly of freedom of speech. As a result of his careful review of all the recorded war cases, Professor Chafee goes so far as to say: "A few judges, notably Amidon of North Dakota, have stemmed the tide, but of most Espionage Act decisions what Jefferson and Stephen and Schofield said about the prosecutions under George III and the Sedition Act of 1798 can be said once more, that men have been punished without overt acts, merely for the utterance of words which judge and jury thought to have a tendency to injure the state."

## A FRENCH WRITER

Marcel Proust

It is being said that Romain Rolland's "Jean Christophe" has fallen into contempt among the people on whom it first made a great and profound impression, but the truth remains that no book has had so tangible and practical an influence on the contemporary novelists of Europe. Most readers will recall that extraordinary succession of semi-autobiographical novels which sprung up in England and America and culminated in the popular, though comparatively insignificant, "Sinister Street," by Compton Mackenzie. The succession is, however, not yet spent. At the present moment there is in process of publication a work by Marcel Proust, one of the younger French writers, which seems likely to extend, like "Jean Christophe," to 10 volumes. And just as Mr. Edmund Gosse claimed as the noblest work of fiction in the twentieth century Mr. Rolland's narrative of "a hero with a pure heart and unclouded vision whose soul would be stained enough for him to have the right to speak, and whose voice would be loud enough to gain a hearing," so, although only four volumes, and this is no easy task, for Proust's work with its very different sort of hero, is being pronounced by Albert Thibaudet in the most thoroughgoing fashion a masterpiece. It is not too much, indeed, to say that the whole of the European literary circles will very soon be grouping and regrouping themselves round the figures of Mr. Proust.

Mr. Proust is not only a novelist of outstanding ability and promise. He is an acute critic, a worker at a system of moral philosophy, and a writer of contemporary history. The qualities brought into activity by these different forms of expression are serving him admirably in his more important phase, that, as will be understood, of the novelist. By birth and upbringing he belongs to the "grande bourgeoisie," the superior middle-class, sharing their well-known partially for the glamorous sphere of aristocracy; and this is not an easy task. For in "Du Côté de chez Swann," the first volume of the novel, he had drawn upon his own environment and on that which it borders, the chapters being vitally concerned with no figure lower in the social scale than worldly-minded marchionesses, wealthy merchants and their wives, and parasitic snobs—the latter, of both sexes, portrayed most brilliantly, and it must be confessed, with a charm so engaging that the democratic reader is easily disarmed. The difference between Mr. Proust and the other French novelists of today who have written the "society" novel is that he approaches it from within, with the warm sincerity of affection; while the others have generally been such outsiders that their attitude, as that of Paul Bourget, is sympathetic almost to hatred, and antagonistic even to hatred.

The "Prix Goncourt," that symbol of national recognition so earnestly striven after by French imaginative writers, was awarded last year to Marcel Proust for the second part of his great work: "A l'Ombre des Jeunes Filles en Fleurs." This is in marked contrast to the neglect which attended the appearance of the first part. It was a neglect, however, that may be accounted for by the fact that the volume had the bad fortune to appear on the eve of the European war. The qualities that attracted the critics and judges to Romain Rolland's book ten years earlier are entirely different from the qualities which are compelling them to take notice of "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," the general title of Mr. Proust's work, so subtle, so all his titles, that it would be a mistake to attempt its translation. "Jean Christophe" was the story of a musical genius, of a pure spirit hurled against compromise and untruth, individual and national. The idealism inspiring the writing was that of a young, untutored seeker on the threshold of life's adventure, one who must have the truth and tell the truth at all costs, in despite of circumstance, in despite of himself, in despite even of his life. Mr. Proust's picture is of the world, of commonplace vulgarity, a luxurious society in which the individual habits of the "hero," named Monsieur Swann, take on as great an importance for the author, and necessarily for the reader, in consequence as though they were matters. An over-exquisite refinement in a writer's analysis of his characters always has its penalties; and one of the irresistible memories which we carry away from that opening section is the hero's manner of raising his tall hat.

But this minute detailing of palfrey mannerisms is often the sign of masterly craftsmanship, and Mr. Proust's method of achieving emotional adventure and dramatic situation and concentrating on the commonplace monotonies must not be dwelt upon as a matter for his belittlement. Rather does it associate him with a literary analysis of such power as George Meredith, whose marvelous drawing of Thomas Redworth in "Diana of the Crossways," or of Victor Radnor, the father of Nesta in "Of Our Conquerors," touched so deftly and subtly that the good-natured simpletons are kept consistently before us, will always serve as examples of how gigantic may be the significance of accumulated and apparently trivial detail. It is indeed a comparison with Meredith which might be made in order that the English-speaking students may gauge from their own literary standpoint this new and formidable artist who, sooner or later, will have to be reckoned with in other countries as well as his own. Their main difference is easy to define. It is that Mr. Proust depends on plot and inci-

dent even less than did Meredith, depends more on a richly sustained and scintillating vocabulary, tortuous and often unwieldy, though at the same time effortless and supple. Because of these contradictory qualities, his style is provoking a deal of discussion, unfavorable no less as the Academics are concerned. And yet it is a style that arises inevitably, as did Meredith's, out of his method and subject. He deals with life as it exists for most of us—a routine of incidents which seldom achieve the thrilling significance of incidents. But although Monsieur Swann, in "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," moves with a crowd of other penetratingly drawn personages through his pages as do the figures in a well-written book of memoirs, they are memoirs with a difference. Their author sees them as the more imaginative among us recognize the people of the past—egotistically, through the eyes of the present. Thus they are revived as no mere memoirs can ever make them. They are something more than memories, far more than shadows that shed themselves for us in a mood of agreeable musing.

There is something uncanny about Mr. Proust's attempt at an approach to Balzac, Flaubert, Renan, Sainte-Beuve, Mallarmé, to name a few of the great Frenchmen with whom his critical essays are concerned. As we read these contributions to criticism there comes to us gradually the sensation that by some eighth-of-hand, some trick of the senses, we are actually perusing the work of Marcel Proust's subject, and no longer the prose of Marcel Proust. Mr. Max Beerbohm's parodies come to the mind in association with these "Pastiches," as they are called, but it would be wrong to style them parodies in even the limited sense of Mr. Beerbohm's "Christmas Garland." It is rather that Mr. Proust has, in undertaking the function of a critic, accepted as his first duty that he must forget his own personality, put himself in the position of Balzac or Renan or Mallarmé so completely that he merges himself into his subject. It is an enviable gift that enables him to succeed in his endeavor. And, if we turn back to his criticism of the novel, Meredith and Sainte-Beuve were critics of the same type. In reading Mr. Proust's most recent essays and his amazing, uncompleted novel we are conscious that the lineage of Meredith and Sainte-Beuve is being carried on definitely by one to whom our current civilization is a fit subject for his cultured irony, just as for theirs were the civilizations of a receding past.

## OCEANS OF INK

The Invisibles Censor. By Francis Hackett. New York: B. W. Huebsch, Inc. 32c.

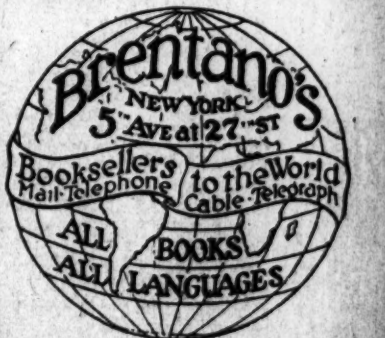
AT the end of the essay which gives the title to his book, Mr. Hackett says: "It means that we need a revolution in education, nothing less. It means that the truth must be taken out of the hands of the censor. We must be prepared to shed oceans of ink." So, presumably, the other sketches and articles which appear in the "New Republic" are some small part of the oceans of ink that he considers necessary for the awakening of the world.

The comments on "The Age of Innocence" by Mrs. Wharton, on Chicago, or on Gorki's "Night Lodging" will not of themselves do much toward bringing about a revolution in education, of course; but if Mr. J. C. Squire can publish his pleasant little essays in both England and the United States, why should not Mr. Hackett do likewise? Like Mr. Squire in London, Mr. Hackett in New York is one of the newer editors and critical writers whom people are beginning to take seriously. His writing has indeed a certain vigor which is pleasant enough, even though one feels considerable intensity in it all that does not allow his humor or his descriptive musings to be exactly light.

## ON SOCIAL SCIENCE

The State and Government. By James Quale Dealey. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75c.

IN the United States there is at present a flood of books dealing with what is called Americanization. The students of the next few years will have plenty of opportunity to consider the subjects of government and social history. Professor Dealey's book will probably be helpful to women's clubs and to all voters who wish to become familiar with some fundamental points in what is called social and political science. His analysis is careful and without the emotional, incoherent, and sometimes, in these new discussions of democracy,



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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Blue of West Indian Seas

Morning, the second day. The sea is an extraordinary blue—looks to me something like violet ink. Close by the ship, where the foam-clouds are, it is beautifully mottled—looks like blue marble with exquisite veining and nebulosities. . . . Tepid wind, and cottony white clouds—cirri climbing up over the edge of the sea all around. The sky is still pale blue, and the horizon is full of a whitish haze. . . . A nice old French gentleman from Guadeloupe presumes to say this is not blue water—he declares it greenish (verdâtre). Because I cannot discern the green, he tells me I do not yet know what blue water is. Attendez un peu! . . . The sky-tone deepens as the sun ascends—deepens deliciously. . . . "Do you not call this the real tropical blue?" I cry to my French fellow-traveller. "Non," he exclaims, as in astonishment at the question: "This is not blue!" . . . What can be his idea of blue, I wonder! . . . Clois of sargasso float by—light-yellow sea-weed. We are nearing the Sargasso-sea—entering the path of the trade-winds. There is a long ground-swell, the steamer rocks and rolls, and the tumbling water always seems to me growing bluer; but my friend from Guadeloupe says that this color "which I call blue" is only darkness—only the shadow of prodigious depth. . . . Nothing now but blue sky and what I persist in calling blue sea. The clouds have melted away in the bright glow. There is no sign of life in the azure gulf above, nor in the abyss beneath—there are no wings or fins to be seen. Towards evening, under the slanting gold light, the color of the sea deepens into ultramarine; then the sun sinks down behind a bank of copper-colored cloud. . . . Morning of the third day. Same mild, warm wind. Bright blue sky, with some very thin clouds in the horizon—like puffs of steam. The glow of the sea-light through the open ports of my cabin makes them seem filled with thick blue glass. . . . It is becoming too warm for New York clothing. . . . Certainly the sea has become much bluer. It gives one the idea of liquefied sky; the foam might be formed of cirrus clouds compressed—so extravagantly white it looks today, like snow in the sun. Nevertheless, the old gentleman from Guadeloupe still maintains this is not the true blue of the tropics! . . . The sky does not deepen its hue today; it brightens it—the blue glows as if it were taking fire throughout. Perhaps the sea may deepen its hue;—I do not believe it can take more luminous color without being set aflame. . . . I ask the ship's doctor

whether it is really true that the West Indian waters are any bluer than these. He looks a moment at the sea, and replies, "Oh yes!" There is such a tone of surprise in his "oh" as might indicate that I had asked a very foolish question; and his look seems to express doubt whether I am quite in earnest. . . . I think, nevertheless, that this water is extravagantly, nonsensically blue! . . . I read for an hour or two; fall asleep in the chair; wake up suddenly; look at the sea—and cry out! This sea is impossibly blue! . . . Yet it is transparent; the foam-clouds, as they sink down, turn sky-blue—a sky-blue which now looks white, by contrast with the strange and violent splendor of the sea color. . . . It seems as if one were looking into an immeasurable dyeing vat, or as though the whole ocean had been thickened with indigo. To say this is a mere reflection of the sky is nonsense!—the sky is too pale by a hundred shades for that! This must be the natural color of the water, a blinding azure—

## By a Purple Mountain Wall

English thrush within my garden from thy pine-tree minaret. Summoning the wandering Faithful while the crimson lingers yet! . . . Chaucer listened to your music in a springtime long ago, And you warble in his verses where still the daisies blow. And where Avon's waters are gleaming, youthful Shakespeare wandered dreaming. And paused to hear your evensong mix with the river's flow. King and minstrel could not linger, but your lyric love's own singer, Changeless in an Austral garden, lights his bosom with its glow. Yet your grey Australian brother long has held my heart in thrall, Since the time I heard him singing by a purple mountain wall. —Frank S. Williamson.

The first week in April these long mimic caterpillars lie all about the streets and fill the gutters. The approach of spring is also indicated by the crows and buzzards, which rapidly multiply in the environs of the city, and grow bold and demonstrative. The crows are abundant here all winter, but are not very noticeable except as they pass high in air to and from their winter quarters in the Virginia woods. Early in the morning, as soon as it is light enough to discern them, there they are, streaming eastward across the sky, now in loose, scattered flocks, now in thick, dense masses, then singly and in pairs or triplets, but all setting in one direction, probably to the waters of Eastern Maryland. Toward night they begin to return, flying in the same manner, and directing their course to the wooded heights on the Potomac, west of the city. In spring these diurnal mass movements cease; the clan breaks up, the rookery is abandoned, and the birds scatter broadcast over the land. These

George Meredith. Burns and he had had some correspondence which resulted in that post card and our expedition to Box Hill that blossomy, fragrant morning when the England of dreams lay all about us, and the stream that ran by Burford Bridge "babbling o' green fields" and played with flowers. . . . We arrived at the little station in Surrey about noon. Whatever it may be now, it was then a little station. We strode off to Box Hill, and turned a corner, and there, trapping the sunshine, was Flint Cottage, George Meredith's home, at the bottom of a sloping garden running over with roses. . . . We climbed the path. The Chalet door stood partly open. Burns knocked on a rose trellis. "Come in!" cried a voice. In we went. There was George Meredith, in a Morris chair, with a rug over his knees, and sheets and sheets of manuscript over the rug. If he were to rise, the whole mountain of paper would tumble helter-skelter to the floor. "No! don't move," said my com-

Evidence Written for The Christian Science Monitor PAUL begins his remarkable treatise on faith in the letter to the Hebrews with the brief definition: "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Paul does not give a number of instances of persons who believed in God more or less firmly in the usual meaning of the word faith, but gives examples to illustrate his definition of it as that which furnishes proof of things not seen. Noah's faith in God as protection was made manifest in the construction and preservation of the ark. Moses' faith in divine metaphysics proved in the parting of the waters of the Red Sea the fallibility of physics. Sarah's faith in God as the only creator was evidenced in the birth of Isaac in defiance of human, so-called laws. The confidence that strength and power inhere in Spirit "furnished proof" in the sudden collapse of the walls of Jericho. . . . What was it that made possible the setting aside of every conceivable sort of visible difficulty in these and so many other instances that, as Paul says, "time would fail" to enumerate them? On page 29 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Man as the offspring of God, as the idea of Spirit, is the immortal evidence that Spirit is harmonious and man eternal." Then what personal sense interprets as a series of persons possessing unusual powers of some sort really is the steady unfolding of man, of the immortal evidence, the eternal "furnishing of proof" of God's harmonious nature under all possible conditions. In reality, man is not searching for the proof that God exists and that He is good—he is himself that proof. A so-called human personality confronted by a lion's den, or the formidable task of successfully commanding the sun to stand still, might feel what he called his faith in God waver in these circumstances. But man, the offspring of God, Spirit, as apprehended by Daniel and Joshua and the others, does not baffle or fear, or doubt, he simply is the proof of God's power and is therefore conscious of no other power. This fact explains what occurred on the shores of the Red Sea as well as what occurred later on the shores of the Sea of Galilee. . . . On page 280 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Finite belief can never do justice to Truth in any direction," and later in the same paragraph, "Such belief can neither apprehend nor worship the infinite; and to accommodate its finite sense of the divisibility of Soul and substance, it seeks to divide the one Spirit into persons and souls." When finite belief presented itself to Jesus as five thousand hungry persons he made no attempt to accommodate himself to this so-called evidence. He knew that while it might seek to divide Spirit into souls, it never could, and therefore it never could change or limit or divide "the immortal evidence that Spirit is harmonious," that it is always at hand and infinitely bountiful. The correctness of his understanding of God and man, his accommodation of himself only to that which is true, was immediately manifest in the feeding of the multitude. . . . Mrs. Eddy also refused to accept the "finite sense of the divisibility of Soul and substance," and insisted upon the singleness and infinity of God and His idea, and she proved the correctness of her position, as have all students of Christian Science in the degree of their apprehension of it. When one finds himself confronted with something calling itself evidence of the existence of disease, starvation, or death, he needs only to know that whatever may be believed about man, the fact of what he is excludes any such so-called evidence. "Denying the evidence of the senses" is not a narrowly specific process to be indulged in frantically at moments of seeming distress; it is what man's very existence as the all-inclusive evidence of God's harmony is doing unceasingly. Sometimes we hear it stated with resignation or despair that, while one can to a degree escape from particular circumstances, the one thing he cannot escape from is himself. This statement in reality indicates a very happy truth which is that man indeed cannot escape, does not need or want to escape from being what he really is, the proof of God's goodness. The implications of this truth are infinite. One may, for instance, have reached a point where he rejects the pseudo-evidence that persons and events are responsible for suffering, but may be listening still to an argument which, when rightly considered, is equally invalid: that something calling itself "my own wrong thinking" or "the error in my own consciousness" can do man's footsteps and control his actions. Thinly veiled in a new terminology, this is but the old theological doctrine that while God is good, man is a "miserable sinner," and bears the same fruits of weakness and discouragement that it always has. One can experience the harmonious results which follow upon the correct practice of Christian Science, only by correctly practicing Christian Science, which involves understanding in a degree Mrs. Eddy's definition of man. She says again and again throughout her writings that God and man are one and inseparable as Mind and idea. She says on page 487 of Science and Health, "The believer and belief are one and are mortal." It is uncompromisingly clear, therefore, that man and belief or man and believer are never one—

that that is an impossible combination. Neither wrong thinking nor a wrong thinker can be identified with man, in reality, any more than can sin, sickness, or death. It is our right then to repudiate any claim that man can be made to believe what is not true, our right to know that he is "not error's thrall," and that he cannot cease to show forth what he lives to show forth, the holiness of God.

## Originality

Whether Keats was original or not, I do not think it useful to discuss until it has been settled what originality is. Lord Houghton tells us that this merit (whatever it is) has been denied to Keats, because his poems take the color of the authors he happened to be reading at the time he wrote them. But men have their intellectual ancestry, and the likeness of some one of them is forever unexpectedly flashing out in the features of a descendant. It may be after a gap of several generations that the parliament of the present every man represents a constituency of the past. It is true that Keats has the accent of the men from whom he learned to speak, but this is to make originality a mere question of externals, and in this sense the author of a dictionary might bring an action of trover against every author who used his words. It is the man behind the words that gives them value, and if Shakespeare held himself to a verse or a phrase, it is with ears that have learned of him to listen that we feel the harmony of the one, and it is the mass of his intellect that makes the other weighty with meaning. Enough that we recognise in Keats that indefinable newness and unexpectedness which we call genius. The sunset is original every evening, though for thousands of years it has built out of the same light and vapor its visionary cities with domes and pinnacles, and its delectable mountains which night shall utterly abase and destroy.—James Russell Lowell in "Among My Books."

## The Shafts of Morning

The first cold beams of dawn begin to gild Foliage and bole, creeper and weed; and red Flushes the hollow of the sky; one star Pale on the rim of climbing day is left. And then no star at all: With gold, with gold, the heart of the wood is cleft; Invincible the shafts of morning fall. —Gerald Gould.

## More Than Grammars

It takes more than grammars and dictionaries to make a literature. —Higginson.

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"Twilight," by Hiroshige

## A Group of Notable Japanese Artists

Hokusai began as a pupil of Shunsho, then imitated Kiyonaga, like every one else; he produced a mass of "surimono," the small prints sent as New Year's cards, which were remarkable for delicate vigor and inventiveness; but his great sets of color-prints, including some of the finest landscape designs in the world, date from after 1820. By then the introduction of a strong blue from Europe had changed the scale of coloring. A little later Hiroshige began to show his genius for landscape, and produced beautiful work in great quantity. . . . Hokusai's immense powers of figure-design had been employed chiefly on books, and not on single-sheets. The old main traditions of Ukiyo-yé, the theatrical prints and the prints of daily life . . . were carried on by Kunisada and Kuniyoshi, who made a certain recovery from the debasement of their master Toyokuni's last phase. . . . Eisei, the versatile pupil of Yelzan, made some good prints in this period. Kuniyoshi also took up with special power themes from history, heroic episodes of the civil war, which had been intermittently treated by other masters, and helped to foster that regeneration of national feeling which culminated in the restoration of the Mikado to power in 1868.—Laurence Binyon.

## The Making of a Gondola

"There are two ways of seeing Venice intimately; one is by sea, with help of a gondola; the other is by land, wandering through that curious maze of narrow streets in which it is a delight to lose one's self," Horatio Brown tells us in his "In and Around Venice." "No conveyance can be more delightful, more easy, more romantic than the gondola; it is the most beautiful boat in the world, and the most luxurious carriage; and, like all things connected with Venice, is essentially a child of the place; its form is adapted to the needs of the strange city that created it; the lines of its structure are governed by the purpose it has to serve, the passage of the narrow Venetian waterways. The visitor who is interested in his carriage cannot do better than pay a visit to the 'squero,' or building-yard, where his gondola was made. His gondoller will be proud to take him. The 'squero' is a picturesque though pitchy place. The long lines of boats drawn up to be cleaned or mended lie like a row of stranded whales. At one corner the pitch-pot stands always ready boiling, sending its thick black smoke into the air; and the boys rush round the caldron, grimy as lings, each with a smearing-brush brandished in his hands. Or, perhaps, the bottom of some boat has to be dried thoroughly and in haste, before receiving its coating of melted tallow. This is done by kindling a brisk blaze of reeds under the hull; the flames leap into the air; volumes of pale smoke roll up over the house-tops, and are swept away seaward by the breeze; the boys dance about in front of the flames, like demons officiating at some sacrifice; there is much shouting and noise; the whole scene is strange and picturesque. . . . The art of gondola building is one which requires great nicety and exactness. Three qualities are especially demanded of the boat; that it should draw little water, that it should turn easily, and that it should be rowable by one oarsman. To secure these conditions the hull is built of light thin boards; only a very small portion of its flat bottom, thirty-six feet in length, rests upon the water, and the boat swings as on a pivot; and, finally, the boat is not equally divided by a line drawn from stern-post to bow—there is more bottom on one side than on the other, in order to counterbalance the weight of the rower behind. The ornaments of the gondola, the familiar steel prow or 'ferro,' the sea-horses or dolphins, the rude carving of some scene from Tasso, all that makes the vessel the picturesque object we know, are furnished elsewhere than at the 'squero.' . . . magnificent, impossible to describe. The French passenger from Guadeloupe observes that the sea is "beginning to become blue."—"Two Years in the French West Indies," Lafcadio Hearn.

## The Approach of Spring

One need not pass the boundary of Washington city to be fairly in the country, and ten minutes' walk in the country brings one to real primitive woods. The town has not yet overflowed its limits like the great Northern commercial capitals, and Nature, wild and unkempt, comes up to its very threshold, and even in many places crosses it. . . . The woods, which I soon reach, are stark and still. The signs of returning life are so faint as to be almost imperceptible, but there is a fresh, earthy smell in the air, as if something had stirred here under the leaves. The crows caw above the wood, or walk about the brown fields. I look at the gray, silent trees long and long, but they show no sign. The cackles of some alders by a little pool have just swelled perceptibly; and brushing away the dry leaves and debris on a sunny slope, I discover the liverwort just pushing up a fuzzy, tender sprout. But the waters have brought forth. The little frogs are musical. From every marsh and pool goes up their shrill, but pleasing chorus. . . . In the city, even before the shop-windows have caught the inspiration, spring is heralded by the silver poplars, which line all the streets and avenues. After a few mild, sunshiny March days, you suddenly perceive a change has come over the trees. Their tops have a less naked look. If the weather continues warm, a single day will work wonders. Presently the tree will be one vast plume of gray, downy tassels, while not the least speck of green foliage is visible.

## A Day With George Meredith

A bright, warm summer morning. I was working under pressure in my study in Cheyne Walk on an article which had to be finished that afternoon. Saturdays were my busiest days and this was Saturday, and only morning. The maid rapped at the study door and said, "Mr. John Burns to see you, Sir." . . . In came Burns, preceded by his great voice and hearty laugh, making apology for interruption. "Can you drop the work and come with me?" said he. "Impossible," said I. "Sorry, but—" "Well, I'm off to George Meredith's," said he, laying a post card on my writing table. The post card was from Meredith, who appointed the meeting, and added: . . . "We'll have a fine Radical day. Bring your friend." "You are the friend," said Burns. "I'll come," said I. "Give me a quarter of an hour and I'll finish this article somehow." . . . The article was brought to a quicker turn than it had dreamed of, a hansom was called; we rushed to Clapham Junction and took train for Burford Bridge. . . . I do not remember the year which brought this Meredith day to our spinning world. But it must have been in the early nineties, and Burns on the London County Council, and perhaps for a session or so a member of Parliament. The date, however, doesn't matter. If it were not 1892 it may have been 1893 or '94. Let's get on. Neither Burns nor I had ever met

seem to be the course everywhere pursued. One would think that, when food was scarce, the policy of separating into small bands or pairs, and dispersing over a wide country, would prevail. . . . The truth is, however, that in winter food can be had only in certain clearly defined districts and tracts, as along rivers and the shores of bays and lakes. . . . The turkey-buzzards are noticeable about Washington as soon as the season begins to open, sailing leisurely along two or three hundred feet over head, or sweeping low over some common or open space. . . . Half a dozen will sometimes alight about some such object out on the commons, and with their broad dusky wings lifted up to their full extent, threaten and chase each other, while perhaps one or two are feeding. Their wings are very large and flexible, and the slightest motion of them, while the bird stands upon the ground, suffices to lift its feet clear. Their movements when in air are very majestic and beautiful to the eye, being in every respect identical with those of our common hen or red-tailed hawk. They sail along in the same calm, effortless, interminable manner, and sweep around in the same ample spirals. The shape of their wings against the sky, except in size and color, is very nearly the same as that of the hawk mentioned. A dozen at a time may often be seen high in air, amusing themselves by sailing serenely round and round in the same circle.—John Burroughs in "Wake-Robin."

It was "a fine Radical day" no doubt, in more than the limited political sense. Burns was the only political Radical of the three. He called me a "crusted Tory." I don't remember what he called George Meredith, who left us, guessing, I think, as some of his printed pages were likely to do. Anyway, we didn't talk books. Life was better. And there was a lot of life to talk about yet, at the end of an age. Besides, our host was pressing us to stay to luncheon. . . . Down the garden path we strolled, still talking. Meredith said, as we seated ourselves at table: "I'm here alone at present; you come like a rescuing expedition. This talk is a shower on parched land."

You will have gathered by this time that the talking was not about Meredith or his books. He guided us from those high pastures where we would have liked to browse to the lower marshes where we might stumble as we pleased over politics, Home Rule and no rule, free trade and protection, dear food and cheap food, municipal administration, the housing of the poor, socialism, and all those everlasting puzzles which England is discussing now as she discussed them thirty years ago. They were very dear to John Burns. They seemed interesting to Meredith. He enjoyed talking another man's shop; at any rate, he enjoyed talking Burns' shop so much that the talk scarcely touched on books. It may be mentioned at this point that John Burns, even at that time, owned probably more books than Meredith, and knew the insides of them. Whether or not he knew the insides of more books than did Meredith is another matter. Meredith, you know, was a publisher's reader—"London Days," Arthur Warren.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### A Fabius of the Twentieth Century

THERE is no more interesting phenomenon to be witnessed in the world of industry today than the struggle which is going on between "big business" and Henry Ford. It is reminiscent, indeed, of the fight between Hector and Achilles for the body of Patroclus; Patroclus being, of course, the Ford Motor plant, though who is Hector, and who Achilles remains yet to be seen. For years past Mr. Ford has been the thorn in the rose of "big business." To begin with, he has managed to carry on, and not merely to carry on, but to flourish exceedingly, without the Banks. Thus he has done, single-handed, precisely what the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota is endeavoring to do with the help of that State. But Mr. Ford has done more than this. He has succeeded in keeping up a very high scale of wages. He has so secured his supplies of raw material that he is practically independent of those who might have driven him into a corner in this respect. He has even gained that incalculable tactical advantage, of which so much was heard during the war, the power of the initiative. Thus when, a few weeks ago, he was threatened with an attack, he at once, by a sudden cut of his own prices, knocked the bottom out of the motor market, with an effect faithfully recorded in the pages of at least one well-known financial newspaper.

It has been absolutely impossible to read the papers of late without becoming aware of what was going on in certain quarters. First one and then another would take you into their confidence as to what was happening. Nothing positively definite was ever said: that much more deadly thing, the argument by innuendo was what was relied upon. These editors looked grave and muttered, "We could an if we would, or else they shook their heads, or their fountain pens, to the insinuation of, An if we list to speak. There were rumors of terrific loans sought as it were by inference, and if an office boy sneezed it was regarded as a portent. The views of The Dearborn Independent on the question of Judaism became suddenly a subject of prolific interest, much to the advantage of the circulation of that paper, and the fiery cross of philo-Semitic sympathy passed from press-room to press-room, where such sympathy had not been suspected of residing before.

Now the annoying part of the whole business must have been that the man who ought to have been disturbed by all of this declined altogether to be made to worry over it. The fussers grew increasingly fussed, but Mr. Ford continued minding his own affairs as if nothing in particular was happening, and, indeed, nothing particular was. The simple truth might be summed up in some swelled heads and a realization of an opportunity. The swelled heads belonged to those whom the Ford Motor had made but who imagined that they had made it. The sense of opportunity was discovered by those who realized that swelled-headedness was a condition antecedent to slump. There was, however, some one who perceived this, and, unfortunately for the best laid schemes of mice and men, this somebody happened to be Mr. Ford himself. The Napoleonic swelled heads were planning a march on Moscow, which would inevitably have ended in a peace of Wall Street. Mr. Ford's conception was that of Fabius Maximus, commonly known as Cunctator. Instead of raising immense loans, and carrying on through the lean post-war years as though they were the fat years of the war, he preferred to close down his factories, and to reduce his inventories. Driving oxen up hill-sides with blazing fagots bound to their horns, in other words going to the Banks to raise huge loans, to the accompaniment of huge headlines in the papers, might be spectacular, but it had to be remembered that it remained a way of escape, as in the case of Hannibal, and that the loans remained also.

Fabius Maximus defeated Hannibal, and the signs are not wanting that Henry Ford, the Cunctator, has out-ridden the storm which threatened his business, and without borrowing or making terms with anybody, has steered his ship into calm waters. Already it is being discovered that his business is recovering, is, indeed, in a highly satisfactory condition. And when this admission is made in quarters where before the head-shakings were pronounced, it may fairly be taken for granted that the whole tide of suggested failure has begun to ebb; whilst as for the health of The Dearborn Independent, it can only be said that The Dearborn Independent is putting on subscriptions. Now what this all means is that a great business has been found which has not been destroyed by its own success, and by destroyed is not meant prevented from carrying on its operations, but taken out of the hands of the man whose ability has built it up. A great business, like that of Henry Ford, is far too valuable to be prevented making money for somebody. That is never the question. The question is, for whom? And there are always those who have their own views on this subject.

The curious thing in Mr. Ford's case is that there are so many people who are convinced that what he needs is help in the shape of loans. Mr. Ford, on the other hand, seems to imagine that all he needs is to be let alone. The Napoleons do seem to have strayed into Russia, in the shape of the Banks, and to have been willing to give hostages to fortune in loans which would, in due course, have brought about another Waterloo. Mr. Ford himself seems never to have had the least doubt as to what these loans would end in, and he has been known to say that he would rather take down his factories brick by brick than place himself in the power of big business. If, then, Mr. Ford sticks to his guns, and nobody has yet suggested that he is likely to do anything to the contrary, the battle will be fought straight out on the question as to whether he is to continue in the control of his business, or whether, like thousands of others before it, the business is to pass under other control than that of the man who made it.

### The Facts About Oil

IN VIEW of the effort being made in certain quarters in the United States to create a misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the oil question, the facts of the situation, as recently stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in London, are particularly interesting. The charge is, of course, that Great Britain, by adopting a closed-door policy throughout the British Commonwealth, as far as oil is concerned, is seeking to secure a monopoly, and, in proof of this contention, it is freely asserted that this exclusion policy has for some time been in force in Burma, Trinidad, Canada, and the British Isles.

Now, first of all, in regard to Burma, it appears that considerably over thirty years ago a group of British operators opened up the Burma oil fields with a view, chiefly, to supplying the Indian market, where the Standard Oil Company of America apparently had a monopoly. Immediately the Standard Oil Company sought to enter the Burma field, with the object of bringing about the extinction of the British enterprise. The promoters of this enterprise at once appealed to the Indian Administration for protection, which was granted on condition that the Burma company undertook to supply India with oil at a fixed price. This was agreed to, and the settlement has been of inestimable value to the Indian people, as it has prevented the extortionate prices for oil which have been exacted in other countries. At no time, of course, was the Standard Oil Company excluded from the Indian market, and today it controls at least 50 per cent of the Indian oil trade.

The actual facts about Trinidad are even more striking. Here, it is true, during the war, the Administration passed a law excluding all but British nationals from the work of developing the oil fields. This, however, was entirely a precautionary measure, designed to prevent the destruction of the wells by foreign agents in the pay of Germany. The only exception to the law was made in favor of an American company. In Canada, the company having the largest holding in the recently discovered oil fields in the Peace River district is the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, which, as this paper's informant in London explained, is simply an offshoot of the Standard Oil Company. As to the prospecting for oil within the United Kingdom itself, the position is that, in order to prevent waste and the wild speculation which the absence of all restrictions would inevitably involve, only one company is authorized by the government to drill for oil in Great Britain, and more than 50 per cent of the capital of this company is American.

When the policy thus indicated is viewed in the light of the policy adopted by the United States the full absurdity of the anti-British charge is clearly seen. Not only does the United States prohibit oil development in the Philippines by any other than American nationals, but some time ago it compelled the Colombian Government to abrogate concessions to British prospectors, in spite of the fact that millions of pounds had already been expended, on the ground that such a concession was contrary to the Monroe Doctrine. Finally, the informant of this paper reiterated the fact that the United States at present controls 85 per cent of the world's oil supply, and Great Britain about 4 per cent. This, of course, is really the final answer to the whole outcry.

### The American Regional Understanding

IN SOME quarters, since the war, there has been a disposition to foster the notion that the improvement in the relationships of South America and North America, which was quite marked during the period of the conflict, has lately been waning. Various reports have indicated that the South Americans were once more turning to Europe, resuming the affiliations which had prevailed generally before 1914. That there should have been some readjustment of this sort was only natural. But the indications are that the resumption has not been, and will not be, anything like so complete as reports have indicated. Clearly the South American tour of the former United States Secretary of State, Mr. Colby, was timely, as a method of preventing the growth of a new anti-American sentiment in southern countries.

One of the principal southern doubts upon which he was able to give reassurance was the Monroe Doctrine. Both in his public utterances and in his conferences he met the typical southern misgiving, lest the doctrine be really a "big stick" for compelling South American acquiescence in North American plans. He showed it to be, instead, a pledge of all-American cooperation for preventing encroachment upon any American nation, great or small. It was well to have a reassertion of the truth about the doctrine, for amidst the uncertainties that were unavoidable in the post-war period, influences were not lacking for making the most of particular South American prejudices against the North. The failure to satisfy Colombia with respect to Panama was again being discussed. The experience of the United States in Hayti and Santo Domingo, not to mention Mexico, was being turned to the discredit of the northern republic. These things were blotting out the good effects of the United States policy in Cuba, for example. The Secretary's visit, however, has cleared up some of these doubts and revived a more friendly feeling.

After all, it would be practically impossible to stem the tide that is drawing South America and North America more closely together. Before 1914 there was not an American branch bank in Latin America, while today there are over a hundred. There are nearly a dozen American chambers of commerce in the southern republics, none of them more than two years old. The war period saw the linking up of the South American countries by telegraph lines, and the resulting system has been brought into touch with North America through important new cable connections. Two great American news-gathering associations, since the war, have been for the first time giving ample exchange of information with the southern continent. Five times as many American ships are carrying trade in South American waters as were to be seen there in the days before the war. More than all this, the Inter-American High Commission is working out a definite and effective uniformity in com-

mercial law and practice. In view of all these things it seems fairly safe to predict that by the end of the first century of the Monroe Doctrine, in 1925, that doctrine will have become acceptable throughout the Americas as a "regional understanding," about the purpose and effect of which there will no longer be either doubt or misgiving.

### Australia and Immigration

COMMITTED to the policy of maintaining Australia "white," and faced with the problem of securing a sufficient growth of population to provide for the increasing development of a country as large as the United States, the question of immigration is one which claims a foremost place in the attention of both federal and state governments in Australia. As a well-known authority recently declared, Australians recognize the fact that they "cannot continue to occupy a huge country which has been handed to them as a trust by the British Commonwealth unless they effectively settle it." And so Australia, through various agencies, is devoting herself to the work of securing a steady flow of the right kind of immigrant. Australia, however, is evidently quite determined that the only emigrant to be encouraged is the right kind of immigrant. This does not mean that a long list of exacting requirements is imposed on those who come out to the Commonwealth with the idea of making their home and seeking their fortune there. Really the only demand made on the immigrant, the only one that is essential, is that he shall be willing and able to work.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that Australia is neither better nor worse than any other new country, and the Australians are rapidly learning that, in the matter of immigration, it is not quantity but quality that counts. They do not want a large influx of cheap labor. They have achieved for the vast majority of the people more comfortable conditions and a higher standard of living than obtain in any other country, and they are particularly desirous that these conditions shall not be changed in any direction save that of improvement. Thus, a recent unbiased investigator into conditions in New South Wales found a big demand for immigrants of the right type. Pastoralists and farmers with whom he came in contact were strongly of opinion that the full development of their districts could only be obtained by the pursuit of a vigorous and, at the same time, careful immigration policy.

Now this is, of course, all excellent as far as it goes, but it cannot be too often insisted that Australia must realize, even more fully than she does already, the necessity for beginning and continuing her immigration campaign at home. By this is meant that she must make an even stronger effort than she is making to check the drift toward the towns, and indeed turn the tide the other way. For a country of the size of Australia, with a population, all told, of less than five million, to have a city population of well over two millions is not a satisfactory state of affairs. The great resources of Australia will never be developed through the growth of her cities.

### Millions of "Uncle Tom's Cabins"

SIXTY-NINE years ago, come March 20, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published as a book. How many people will make the passing of the anniversary an occasion for the rereading of Mrs. Stowe's famous story? Such a rereading might be well worth while. Charles Dudley Warner, going back to the book after forty-four years, confessed that he feared to renew acquaintance with it lest he "should find only the shell of an exploded cartridge." Yet he was surprised to find himself again enthralled. The book made a three-hour railway journey seem like half an hour, and half the time, he declared, he could not keep back the tears from his eyes. In spite of a London critic's assurance that Mrs. Stowe was neither an artist nor a great woman, her story has an enduring appeal. Though the years which have passed since its appearance have witnessed the passing of the conditions out of which it grew, the chords of human sympathy upon which it plays, respond, more or less, as they did in its early days. The old scenes of African slavery in the United States live again in its pages. And always, it seems, there are readers enough, eager to know the truth about those scenes and times, to keep the book from fading out.

Like other great stories that might be mentioned, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had its tentative publication without attracting wide notice. This was in the columns of The National Era, the antislavery paper that had Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, of Washington, as editor and publisher, and the poet Whittier as corresponding editor. The Era was a weekly. The issue carrying the first chapter of Mrs. Stowe's story was that of June 5, 1851. Other chapters followed, through all the issues during ten months, the last one appearing in the issue of April 1, 1852. Mrs. Stowe wrote the installments, week by week, working at a little desk in the corner of the dining room of her cottage, in Brunswick, Maine, subject to all the interruptions of housekeeping amidst a family of small children. She got \$300 for her work from the Era. The matter of payment, however, concerned her far less than her personal discouragement over the apparent failure of the story to arouse the country to the evils of slavery. She had counted upon the tale to break the lethargy, and at first it seemed to her that this appeal, "written with her heart's blood," would "go for nothing, as all the prayers and tears and strivings had already gone."

But the serial had attracted the attention of J. P. Jewett, of Boston, a young publisher then unknown. Even his willingness to issue the story in book form was checked by what seemed its great length, as the installments followed one another through the weeks. He sought to have Professor Stowe share equally both profits and expenses. But the Stowes had no money to advance, and Jewett at length undertook to publish, arranging to give the author only the usual royalty of 10 per cent on the sales. But, as a book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" met with success immediately. The publisher disposed of 3000 copies the first day, and 10,000 copies within a few days thereafter. On April 1 he sent a second edition to press. From that time forward, for months, eight presses

running day and night were barely able to keep pace with the demand for the book. The first year saw 300,000 copies disposed of. Everybody was reading it, everybody was beginning to take a new interest in the slavery question. Before long, the book had stirred a tremendous controversy on its own behalf, raising up a small army of detractors, who fiercely contested its statements, and a far greater army of champions eagerly raising their voices in its defense. Anyone familiar with the prevailing methods of promoting books and plays today can well imagine the intensity of that early popular demand for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" when they read that it was denounced in pulpit and press, and that the leading religious newspaper of the United States, published in New York, declared it to be "antichristian."

Royalties thereafter were sufficient to relieve the Stowes from the pecuniary difficulties against which they had previously had to contend. Yet the lack of copyright outside the United States meant that millions of copies of Mrs. Stowe's book were subsequently scattered over the world without yielding her a penny in return. The book had no less of success in Great Britain than it had in America. Published there in April, an edition of 7000 was sold in the first week. By July it was selling at the rate of 1000 copies a week, and before August was over the demand for it was overwhelming. Seventeen printing machines, besides hand presses, and 400 people, were then employed solely in providing copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Soon afterward, another printing firm began to issue a monster edition. Then the publishers found out that there were no restrictions against reprinting it, and a great number of cheap editions made their appearance.

So the story spread over the world. It has been translated into Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Hungarian, Illyrian, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese, Greek, Russian, Serbian, Siamese, Spanish, Swedish, Wallachian, and Welsh. No wonder that a book which could get such a hearing should make the doctrine of Negro slavery untenable!

### Editorial Notes

A CANADIAN Minister of War and a Sea Lord of the Canadian Admiralty are what T. A. Crerar, the leader of the Progressive Party in the Dominion Parliament, hopes never to see. Mr. Crerar evidently has some misgivings as to the forthcoming imperial conference, and recently in the House of Commons he proposed that the Prime Minister should not commit the country to any scheme of imperial defense, or anything else, without obtaining the sanction of Parliament. It is not at all surprising that the leader of the rapidly growing Farmers Party in Canada should not see eye to eye with the armor barons, but then, many people in these days have had enough of war.

It is worth while to give a second thought to the subject of village signs. An appeal for a more elaborate system of such signs was made at a recent conference on traffic control and civic efficiency in London. It was declared that not only should the names of villages be more conspicuously displayed, but that this information should be accompanied by a list of all the remarkable things to be seen in the neighborhood. The suggestion is certainly in keeping with modern tendencies, which are exemplified in various parts of the world in the posters, light-signs, and triumphal arches, which make known the name of the locality and its glories to all who pass. At the same time, there are many villages, just as there are many people, who are not disposed to parade their fine points before the public gaze. They may have possessions worthy of note, but they are content to keep them for their own satisfaction, and for the delight of those who will take the trouble to search for them, and they think nothing of the curious one who hurries up in an automobile, stops a moment to gaze, then whirls away for the next excitement. Should not the sensibilities of these modest communities be considered in making plans for civic efficiency?

SWEDISH Socialists feel that they cannot stand by and see Eugene V. Debs kept in prison for his pacifistic views, and have started an agitation for his release. In order to strengthen the movement they have appealed to the International Socialist Bureau for cooperation. If the case for his release is presented to Washington it may prove a hard nut to crack, for the United States can hardly plead that it is not for people in one country to interfere in the affairs of another when commissions of inquiry are allowed to sit to their hearts' content in the United States, and take evidence on the Home Rule question, a question which concerns nobody but Ireland and Britain.

COOPERATION is in the air. Constantly one hears of new combinations for mutual aid, and nothing of this nature now surprises. The successful cooperation of wired and wireless telephony has carried the sound of the human voice from a ship in the Pacific to another in the Atlantic; and after that the intricacy of the feat was increased by substituting the gramophone for the human voice, without diminishing the success of the experiment. Truly, for cooperation the enthusiast will make great sacrifices, and if he should be a gramophonephobe, supposing the word is permitted, he will yet welcome even that voice when conveyed in so modern a manner.

THE damage to Reims Cathedral is grist to the mill of the antiquarian. Under the pavement of the choir were found the foundations of St. Hincmar's Cathedral, which was burnt down in the ninth century, and still deeper were uncovered traces of the early church of St. Remigius, a missionary bishop who baptized King Clovis with 3000 Franks in the last years of the fifth century. Under the altar the most treasured discovery was a well, the lead piping from which guides to the position of the baptismal font at which that historic event occurred. So the sorrow of the lover of architectural beauty, is in a degree compensated by the joy of the historian.